Dr A H Strickler
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The Messenger.

"As the Truth is in Jesus."

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THE MESSENGER.

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REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D.,
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Poetry.

RENUNCIATION.

BY BARBARA SCHELLEY.

Here on Thy Sacred Altar, dear God, see,
I lay the priceless treasure of my soul,
The *love* I poured with such unstinted dole
The poorest thing it touched seemed rich to me.
Take it, O Lord! I give it all to THEE!
Take it and shut it in Thy heavenly goal,
Where Life's fair fantasy hath no control,
Where lonely human need can never be.

I turn and leave it—never any more
To be my comrade, dearer in its thrall
Than all companions. On far sea or shore
I never lost the sweetness of its call;
It won me from all loves I loved before.
I gave it THEE, and so my soul gives all.

Communications.

For The Messenger.

LOCAL MISSIONARY SOCIETIES—WHAT THEY NEED.

The missionary spirit cannot be properly maintained unless it is nourished by a knowledge of the specific wants of the mission field. A merely *general* interest in the work is not sufficient; that interest must become also *particular*. But it cannot become this without being supplied with information in regard to our different missionary stations. Such information is especially in place in the meetings of our Congregational or Local Missionary Societies. Just here we think there is a want in these societies. Pastors doubtless seek to supply it as well as they are able, but we believe that enough is not done in this direction.

Take an example. It has been announced that Rev. D. B. Shuey of New Providence, Lancaster Co., Pa., has been called to take charge of the mission at *Emporia*, Kansas. That mission was established a few years ago by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, who organized the congregation and erected a house of worship, and the house has been paid for, all but *six hundred* dollars, for which a mortgage is held against the property, the debt bearing 8 or 10 per cent. interest. One of the first necessities of the congregation is to have that debt paid off. Have we not some here in the East who would at least loan the $600 at 6 per cent. interest, with good security, and thus save the little flock the difference? This is one fact. Let us consider the second one. Rents are high in Emporia. A very ordinary frame house, with just room enough for a small family, cannot be had for less than $250 rent. To build such a house would not cost over $1,000, or say $1,500. By borrowing this amount and paying 6 per cent. interest, the Board would save $140 a year in supporting the mission. Better still would it be if Brother Shuey could collect at least a portion of this amount before he goes out to take charge of the interest. What congregation would not give something for such a cause?

Emporia is a place of about *six thousand* inhabitants, situated in the southeastern section of Kansas, on the line of one of the great Western Railroads, and is increasing at the rate of about 1000 inhabitants a year. One needs to know something about the state of Kansas, and then the prospective importance of this growing town, in order to estimate the worth of a congregation there for the future growth of the Reformed church in that state. The congregation is as yet small, numbering about 20 members, but it has fair prospects for increasing its number. Bro. Shuey, who takes a very moderate view of the case, thinks the membership can be doubled in one year. The missionary at Emporia will have in view the establishment of missionary congregations at other points in that section of Kansas. What are these points? We cannot stop to name them now.

Rev. Shoemaker did an effective work at Emporia, and only left it after several years of self-denying labor, because the Board was not able to give him an adequate support for his family. Brother Shuey's family is less, and he can therefore do with less support. But he cannot do with *inadequate* support. He leaves a prosperous and pleasant charge, a comfortable and well-furnished parsonage; leaves a large family connection, both on his own part and that of his wife; leaves these comforts and these solid and substantial supports, to go into a new and strange place, where he will have to endure much self-denial, and be deprived of many of the enjoyments of his pleasant home and charge here in the East.

What now has all this to do with our subject? Why this, that after a Missionary Society has had a familiar talk in regard to *Emporia, giving these and many* other interesting facts in regard to it, they will at once feel a new interest in this mission.

Suppose we should now go to Oregon and inquire after our missionary, Rev. J. Gantenbein, at Portland, and how many missionaries, fellow-workers, he has succeeded in locating in that State since he went there some years ago himself. Here is a new field of study. There is a great deal of interest connected with the country, climate, rate of growth in population, etc., even apart from our mission churches there, but all this becomes enhanced when it is connected with those churches. Who are the missionaries in Oregon? Where do they live? and *how* do they live on what they receive? Those are questions that might keep a society deeply interested in their consideration for more than one meeting.

Of course there are bounds to such knowledge. It is not necessary for all to know the details of every mission in order to be interested in it. Nor should such information run out into mere facts, statistics, etc. It should be of such a character as to render the mission fields real and living for the people.

The pastors and members have ample room to work it up properly and give it proper direction and point. Let it be made the basis of remark, and discussion if you please, by different members. Let the *women* as well as the *men*, give their views and opinions and suggestions in regard to the facts brought to their notice. Why not?

How are societies, or those who address them, to get such information? We cannot undertake in this article to answer this question. It must be gained, like all knowledge, by effort, by study, by reading, by correspondence, etc., etc. It need not, necessarily extend to all our missions. Sometimes one mission well studied and set forth in all its bearings will suffice, as an example, for a number of similar ones.

Perhaps we have been tedious in extending these remarks on a plain and simple point. Our object has been, however, to try to show the difference between a mere general statement and living particulars in regard to it. How soon persons become interested in a distant place where some relatives dwell! Are not those scattered members of the Reformed church throughout the West *our relatives?* And ought we not to be interested in the places they dwell in?

This, then, indicates one—only one—of the lines of thought that may be followed at proper times to keep up the interest of a missionary meeting. There are others, such as the development of systematic beneficence in the churches, the relation of the German to the English mission fields, etc. We believe if these subjects are diligently studied and made living by the way they are presented without rigid and stiff formality, there would be very little adventitious matter required to render a missionary meeting not only interesting but enticing. We need to have the general subject ventilated. Let some of our successful and prosperous missionary societies present in the MESSENGER their order and method in conducting them, and let us compare notes and learn, one from another; of course back of all methods there must be life, the spirit of the MASTER, and earnest prayer as growing out of this spirit, but still this spirit should have a body, flesh and blood, and in order to have this much depends upon how it is nourished. If our people could hear some of the discussions of a meeting of the Missionary Council it would go far to enlist them in the cause. Let the pastor study to communicate some of the information, given by the Superintendent and Council, to the people. And let members of the society make it a point to seek out and put in order such information, and the result will soon appear in the spirit of the society, through this upon the whole congregation. X.

THE HISTORY OF THE REFORMED CHURCH OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The congregation in Germantown was started in 1728 by [illegible] by the Heidelberg authorities, and ordained by Bishop David Nitchman, of the Moravian Church." The congregation met twice daily at his house until 1733, when a small hexagon-shaped church was built. The ground was purchased by the congregation in 1732. This was, therefore, the first Reformed church built in the *present* limits of Philadelphia by fourteen years, as is seen above, for it was not until December 16th, 1747, that Schlatter preached for the first time in the new church in Philadelphia. Schlatter preached in the old Allen building, on Arch street, up to this time, which was not a church in the first instance, but a barn. In 1742 Count Zinzendorf speaks of it as a "barn" church. The Reformed church in Germantown was located in Market Square, and is the property now in possession of the Presbyterians.

After being in organic connection with the Reformed Church, its founder and foster-mother, for one hundred and twenty-three years, in 1855, Rev. Jacob Helffenstein being pastor, and becoming disloyal to his denomination, the congregation and property were transferred and received by the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia, although the Synod earnestly remonstrated against the proceedings. General Washington, after the war, lived opposite this church for a time, and frequently attended service there when conducted in the English language. Around this Reformed Church in Germantown and the church on Race street below Fourth (recently sold) clusters the early history of the denomination in this city. At Germantown, Revs. Weiss and Boehm, (both from the Palatinate, in Germany,) Schlatter and Steiner (both Swiss,) Stoy and Alsentz (both Germans,) Faber (a Palatine,) and Fœhring (German,) J. C. Albertus Helfenstein (the first of the name) and Runkel (both from the Palatinate), these were pastors of the Germantown Reformed church from 1727 to 1802.

FRANKFORD REFORMED CHURCH.

As a matter belonging to this history, it is to be noted also that in January, 1769, a lot was purchased on the corner of Main and Church streets, in Frankford, by certain Swiss from Basle, members of the Reformed Church, for a burial ground and church, the corner-stone of which was laid on the 4th of May, 1770, by Rev. Christian Frederick Fœhring. He was also pastor at Germantown at the same time. He could preach in German, Dutch and English. He caught a cold while trying to evade capture by the British in 1779, because of his devotion to the colonies, and died. The first church cost £461, 15s. 11d., about $2400. The last Reformed pastor was Rev. William Runkel, in 1802. For thirty-two years this was a Reformed church, and then it passed into the hands of the Presbyterians. Among the founders are the names of George Castor, Rudolph Webb, Henry Rohrer and Sirach Shudy.

OFFSHOOTS OF RACE STREET CHURCH.

The congregation on Race, below Fourth street, went prosperously forward under the ministry of Rev. Schlatter until the winter of 1750, when a large part of it, under the lead of Rev. John Conrad Steiner, went out and built a church on Race below Third street; but the enterprise failed for want of pecuniary support, when, in 1755, the pastors of both the old, or first church, and of the new, resigned, and they reunited, and in 1759 Rev. Mr. Steiner became pastor the second time, laboring here until his death, on July 6th, 1762.

Under the ministry of Rev. Frederick Rothenbühler, a second effort was made, in 1763, to establish another church, a part of the Race street congregation going out with him for this purpose. A lot on Fourth below New street, was secured, a church erected and called St. George's; but the congregation was not able to hold it, some of them being cast into prison for debt, and it passed into the hands of the Methodists, and is known as the St. George's Methodist church.

The next pastorate of the Race street church was that of Rev. C. D. Weyberg, D. D., a Swiss, whose ministry dates from November 13th, 1763, to August 21st, 1790, twenty-six years. He obtained a charter for the congregation from John Penn, on the 20th of September, 1765, which is still in force. Steps were taken, August 19th, 1771, to replace the old hexagon church, now too small. An appeal to the Fatherland was made for help; the corner-stone was laid April 28th, 1772, and on the 1st of May, 1774, the new church was dedicated, the Governor of the State, English and Lutheran ministers and a large assembly being present. Then followed J. H. Winkhaus, a German, whose pastorate lasted only three years, for he was stricken by the yellow fever pestilence in 1793, October 3d, while at the post of duty. Then came Dr. Wm. Hendel, a native of the Palatinate, a most humble and pious man of God. He came to Philadelphia late in life, having been a successful laborer in other parts of Pennsylvania. A second time the yellow fever plague visited Philadelphia. Nearly all who could fled the city, and among these nearly all the pastors. Dr. Hendel remained to perform the loving office of a pastor at the bed of the sick and dying. Camps were established on the west banks of the Schuylkill river, the occupants hoping to escape the deadly malady. In vain. Mr. Hendel here, too, as well as in the city, ministered to the stricken ones. At last, September 29th, 1798, the disease laid him low in death.

BURIAL GROUND.

A lot was purchased from John Penn, Proprietor, for a burial ground, by Rev. Mr. Boehm and Elder Jacob Siegel, in the northeastern part of what is now Franklin Square, on the 18th of June, 1741, in trust for the congregation in Philadelphia, for which they paid £50, and five shillings were to be paid annually as quit-rent. The city instituted suit against the congregation, to eject them from the occupation and use of this ground as a burying ground, in order that it might be put into a public square. In February, 1801, the Council agreed to discontinue the suit, accepting a lease for so much of the square as it had not used for interments, and with the further stipulation, that no buildings should be erected on the lot for which the congregation had a patent, "and the length of possession should be no bar to city rights." By signing this proposal in August, the congregation lost much of the ground hitherto in its possession. "To compensate them for this an act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in February, 1802, granting the congregation a burying ground of lands belonging to the State, located at Seventeenth and Cherry streets." In 1835 suit was brought again to get possession of the burial plot given the congregation by patent by John Penn. The Supreme Court decided against the congregation, and so the burial ground passed out of its possession. Councils, two years after, offered $5000 if all claims were relinquished. Then the grave-stones were placed on the graves, the square filled up several feet, and all trace of this God's Acre, where lies the dust of Revs. Schlatter, Steiner, Rottünbuhler, Weyberg, Winkhaus, Hendel, and many others, was wiped out.

SCHOOLS AND CHARITIES.

The early settlers were sadly in want of schools. Rev. Schlatter in his trip to Europe in 1750–51, presented this subject in the most earnest and pathetic way to the people of Holland, Switzerland and Germany; and through Rev. Mr. Thomson the English preacher, at Amsterdam, Schlatter's appeal was translated into English, and by Mr. Thomson personally presented for aid, both in England and Scotland. Schlatter procured 700 German Bibles, 500 of them in folio, for the churches and for private use, and many other books besides. In Holland a fund of £12,000 was raised by Church and State together, and put on interest there, the proceeds to be used for the building "of churches and school-houses, and for the support of ministers and school-masters." In England, the subject met with a hearty response; the King subscribed £1000 towards a fund to be devoted towards establishing free schools among the poor Germans in Penna., and following his example, others subscribed until a fund of £12,000 sterling was raised, which, in 1754, amounted to £20,000, the interest to be mainly devoted to educational purposes among the Germans. The Reformed of Switzerland and of the Palatinate also contributed to this fund. Gentlemen of rank in London took charge of the funds, and a Board of Trustees was organized in Philadelphia, with Rev. Schlatter as Superintendent, at a salary, to manage the project in the best way. The Protestant religion and Christian education were the objects had in view. It was also stipulated by the "*Trustees General*" of London that from four to six young men of talent from these free schools should at all times have the privilege of going to the University of Oxford (England), there to study and afterwards to serve their fatherland (America.)

The school system went into operation in 1754 and got foreign and home help until 1762, the Provincial Government being specially favorable to it. Schlatter had charge as Superintendent, for about a year and a half. This educational movement had its origin in the Reformed Church, through Mr. Schlatter.

Widows' Fund.—In this period Mr. Schlatter also started a Fund for Widows of Ministers, which is one of the charities of the denomination still.

Parochial Schools are part of the denominational history. The first school building was erected beside the Church on Race street in 1758 and a larger one in 1796. The principles for its government are noteworthy. The teachers must be Christian men, well qualified to teach, including music, lovers of the Church, able to rule in love, open and close school with prayer, teach all able to read the questions and answers and proof texts of the Heidelberg Catechism, thorough in secular and in religious instruction.

An Academy was founded in Germantown, December 6th, 1759, by leading English and German citizens, the latter members of the Reformed Church. September, 1761, the school opened with 131 pupils, 61 in the English and 70 in the German department, Greek, Latin, and higher mathematics, besides the rudimentary branches, were taught. The Academy is still in operation.

An Orphans' Home was started in Philadelphia years ago, since removed to the country.

What is a consecrated heart? It is a heart which in every respect rests entirely content with God alone, which finds no relish, nor tastes any delight in any thing in which he is not.

Family Reading.

A SONG FOR WOMEN.

Within a dreary, narrow room,
That looks upon a noisome street,
Half-fainting with the stifling heat,
A starving girl works out her doom.
Yet not the less in God's sweet air
The little birds sing free of care,
And hawthorns blossom everywhere.

Swift, ceaseless toil scarce winneth bread!
From early dawn till twilight falls,
Shut in by four dull, ugly walls,
The hours crawl round with murderous tread.
And all the while, in some still place,
Where interwining boughs embrace,
The blackbirds build; time flies apace.

With envy of the folk who die,
Who may at last their leisure take,
Whose longed-for sleep none roughly wake,
Tired hands the restless needle ply.
But far and wide in meadows green
The golden buttercups are seen,
And reddening sorrel nods between.

Too pure and proud to soil her soul,
Or stoop to basely gotten gain,
By days of changeless want and pain
The seamstress earns a prisoner's dole.
While in the peaceful fields the sheep
Feed, quiet; and through heaven's blue deep
The silent cloud-wings stainless sweep.

And if she be alive or dead
That weary woman scarcely knows,
But back and forth her needle goes,
In tune with throbbing heart and head.
Lo! where the leaning alders dart.
White-bosomed swallows, blithe of heart,
Above still waters skim and part.

O God in heaven! shall I, who share
That dying woman's womanhood,
Taste all the Summer's bounteous good,
Unburdened by her weight of care?
The white moon-daisies star the grass,
The lengthening hadows o'er them pass,
The meadow pool is smooth as glass.
—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

CHATTY.—CHARITY.

BY ARCHIE FELL.

"Now, aunty, how could you inflict such a horrid name upon poor, innocent me! I meant to hate you always, and I'm dreadfully disappointed that I can't."

Emphasizing her remark with a vigorous hug the speaker dropped upon a hassock beside the nice old lady knitting contentedly by the window, and folding her arms upon the other's lap complacently surveyed the contrast of their snowy whiteness with the heavy black silk upon which they rested.

Aunt Charity's keen hazel eyes read all this, and more. They were not unlike the brighter, browner orbs shaded by the fluffy golden-brown hair of her namesake; but they were misty now with tender recollections of the letter which, eighteen years before, had told of the baby-girl gladdening the old home where she herself had grown into maidenhood. Ever since thoughts of the little "Charity" dancing in and out of the familiar rooms, singing the familiar songs, treading the familiar streets, had served to brighten her own childless lot, albeit this very week she had looked for the first time into the fair young face. Outwardly it was all her fancy had fondly pictured, but—

"What was that sigh for, Aunty? You don't think I'm half good enough for the name; do you? But just let me tell you about the annual fair for our Mission Band to-night. There's to be a supper and fancy tables, but not even the ghost of a lottery. Aren't you glad? And oh how I have worked! I've teased Uncle Joe into buying four supper tickets. He hates the whole thing; so does father: you should have heard me coax five dollars out of him! I had to give up my new bracelets. Isn't that *bona fide* charity? Haven't I two pairs already? O, but one gets so tired of old things, and Temtum has such lovely ones! But I was bound to raise the most money. And, what's worse, I've agreed to do all the dusting and dish-washing this morning to secure a batch of Norah's famous cream-cakes for the glorious cause. Now what do you think of your namesake? Isn't there a little hope she may grow as good as this dear old Aunt Love-y papa is always holding up for a pattern?"

"Too faulty a pattern altogether," said aunty, shaking her head. "Better copy after Paul's portrait of charity. You remember, it 'vaunteth not itself, it is not puffed up.'"

"Oh, aunty! I didn't mean—but only think: ten dollars in money, nine supper tickets, and—cream-cakes! besides the wear and tear of hands, feet, and tongue, for I'm to help at the hall all the afternoon. It's real fun, to be sure, but isn't it charity—sort of?"

"Certainly, one phase of it; and the social gain atones for labor lost. But a study of Paul's grand master-piece would suggest many improvements."

"It's hung too high, aunty. Away up in the clouds, for the angels and such; makes me ache just to look at it."

"Suppose I hold it at an easy distance now and then, will you try to work in a few colors?" laughed aunty, with an earnest look in the hazel eyes.

"Must I promise solemnly? Of course I want to make the most of my patronymic ——"

"Chatty!" called mamma, from the top of the stairs.

"That's all there is to it at present. Here, mother-bird," and the young girl tripped lightly into the hall.

"Chatty, dear, you will have to go to town on the noon train. This plaid must be matched, and linings and trimmings bought, ready for Miss Sizzors to morrow."

"But mamma, you forget—the festival."

"No, dear; I hoped to go to the city myself, but it is quite impossible, and there are always enough to help at the hall. I am very sorry, Chatty dear."

Ominous frowns were gathering under the tangled brown hair.

"It is so dreadfully provoking! My plans never count for anything."

"'Charity seeketh not her own, is not easiley provoked,'" came softly from the inner room.

"Now Aunt Love-y, you don't pretend it means things like this," said Chatty, turning. "If we could only have our dress-making done in town, as the Terrys and the Lamberts do!"

"'Charity envieth not,'" rejoined the elder lady, knitting as busily as ever.

"What does it do?" The tone was a trifle tart.

"Well, it gives up a little 'real fun,' as well as 'new bracelets.'"

"Oh, you dear, horrid old darling! In just a minute mother would have said, 'Chatty, dear, if you feel so badly I will manage, somehow, to go myself.' And I should let her go, without ever stretching my neck to see what Paul thought about it. The idea of its being charity to go shopping when you don't want to! What with the dishes and dusting, by night I shall survive only in the name."

Six o'clock, however, found Chatty at the tea-table, flushed and jubilant over what mamma pronounced the most successful shopping-trip of the season.

"Virtue brought its own reward in the shape of this *rara avis*, to tend flower-table in," said Chatty, tying on a bit of muslin, lace and ribbon, dubbed an apron by courtesy rather than propriety. "Why, Bessie Howe! going so early?" This to a new-comer, standing in the hall-door.

"Yes, and I stopped to tell you Bell Tripp has given your flower-table to the Misses Howland—the new family up on the hill. Bell said there were plenty of other places, and she would explain to-night."

"But suppose I don't choose the other places?" said Chatty, flushing angrily.

"Oh, it's twice as much fun to be table-waiter!—those little caps are awfully becoming, and that apron will be perfectly exquisite!"

"With half a dozen cups of coffee turned over it? Thank you; I prefer the flower-table, and intend to remain there. Bell thinks those rich Howlands will take her up. I can see straight through it all," pursued Chatty hotly.

"'Charity thinketh no evil,'" whispered aunty, stopping to examine the new apron.

"What do you think Bell proposed this afternoon?" resumed Bessie. "Oh, the girls were so indignant—we had a dreadful fuss!"

"I'm glad of it; good enough for her," sputtered Chatty.

"'Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity,'" came from behind the screen Aunt Love-y had drawn between herself and the glowing grate.

"You know we have always hired dish-washers," continued Bess, taking the shrug of Chatty's shoulders for an interrogation point. "Of course we didn't want to do that; but somebody must fill out orders for the waiters, and only two or three offered—you have to stay in that old kitchen—and Bell said—"

"Perhaps she expected me to stay in that dingy old hole; it's too mean for anything!" exclaimed Chatty, with an emphatic stamp of her pretty foot.

"Never mind, you can stay in our room," said Bess, "and you needn't carry any coffee, either. Just hand the pepper and salt, and keep the people lively. Go in for a good time, I say."

The door was shut with a little bang.

"'Doth not behave itself unseemly,'" said aunty, disposing of her screen.

"Aunt Love-y, if any body else had punched Paul into me that way there'd have been—a disaster. So that is what you call 'easy distance'! And I've promised solemnly to do or die. Honestly, now, do you, or did Paul, expect us girls to live that sort of thing, right through fairs and fusses?"

"Fusses never flourish where that chapter is truly lived. I think fairs might," rejoined the other quietly.

"Possibly I might; but aunty, it—"

"'Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things,'" finished Aunt Love-y.

"Probably the new version reads: Bear with Bell Tripp's abominable treatment; believe she had good reasons therefor; hope it will all work delightfully, and endure even that black hole of a kitchen," laughed Chatty, untying the pretty new apron. "It's disappointing, to say the least, after locating Paul's charity up among the clouds to find it anchored in a dish-tub. Where's your biggest calico apron, mother-bird? The new edition of Charity about to be issued needs a more serviceable binding."

Two hours later she stood in the dingy kitchen with Bell Tripp, who had both arms plunged to the elbow in a tub of steaming suds. Chatty was drying the dishes in an interim of filling orders.

"It's perfectly splendid in you, Bell," she was saying, "but so queer you should think of it con-temp-o-ra-ne-ous-ly with Aunt Love-y!"

"I've been thinking some time," said Bell, seizing a huge pile of plates, "how much of real charity (Paul's kind, as you call it) there was in these affairs. Seems to me a deal of selfishness gets mixed in. Of course the fun is all well enough; but I set out this time not to put that first. I knew it was for the good of the cause to enlist the Miss Howlands, and there being two of them I had to oust you as well as myself. It was good of you not to mind. The dish-washing was more of a trial; but a penny saved being equal to two earned, there was the good of the cause again, besides an opportunity of drowning self completely"——

"It must be drowned, boiled and baked by this time, and you may thank Aunt Love-y that I didn't add fuel to the flames," laughed Chatty. "If any body pretends Paul made up that picture out of his own head, just let them try to copy it. I begin to think I am rightly named; isn't it charity that covers a multitude of sins? Do my best, I can't feel a bit amiable inside to see the other girls having so much nicer times."

"There's the trouble. I was real cross this afternoon because they wouldn't look at things as I did. But doesn't it say in that chapter, 'Charity suffereth long and is kind'? I think Paul knew," said Bell, softly.—*Christian Union.*

REJOICING IN SORROW.

To rejoice in sorrow seems in one view to be proof of impaired mentality. Surely a sufferer ought to be sad. But the apostle, who teaches "to count it all joy," knew the human heart. Faith, like all other powers, must have exercise to gain strength and skill. A wounded soldier, with his left hand writing his first letter after the right arm was lost, tells us that he took such delight in the ability to use the left hand that this first letter was addressed to his mother. He thought that nothing else had ever given him so much pleasure. It was the discovery of an unused capacity. Just so one may find a joy in the power to believe in the distressful hours. A captain, who driven by storms in the darkness, saw with the first light the teeth of the breakers lying near and wrathfully foaming, cast anchor and found a strange joy when the anchor held the ship firmly just without the jaws of death. So a Christian finds joy when the anchor of hope holds him in the days of tempest. So far it is easy to see. Faith sees farther. The Lord's love is most precious when our needs drive us close to His blessed heart. We know its value—as too often we know other love—best when it is our only solace and hope. To have found the sweetness of God's love pays for the pain that drove us to seek it. We know that we are better, and that makes us happier. We know the love of God, and that converts defeat into victory and distress into rejoicing.—*Methodist.*

SELF-CARE WHILE NURSING THE SICK.

To those who are called upon to nurse the sick through a long and severe illness it is of the utmost importance, not only to themselves but to their patient, that their own health should be preserved and their own strength maintained not only throughout the critical stage but during the period of convalescence, oftentimes so tediously prolonged. To all such we submit the following simple precautions to aid them in preserving their own health while sick:

If the malady of the patient be such as to cause any marked odor of the breath or noticeable exhalations from the skin, take care always to sit on that side of the bed or sick person which is opposite to or away from the direction which the effluvia takes toward the windows or draft of a fire-place. Sit so that their breath, etc., is carried away from you. Do not sit too close to them, or take their breath if you can avoid it.

To keep one's own strength in a case of prolonged care, and particularly if obliged to sit up all night for many nights in succession, great benefit will be derived from taking a warm bath early in the morning, and putting on fresh undergarments every second morning; or, if the disease be particularly infectious in its nature, it is best to change the underclothing every morning. It will be found that the warm bath, followed by brisk rubbing of the whole body with a coarse Turkish towel or flesh brush, will refresh the wearied body almost as much as sleep. At the same time keep up the appetite and strength by small doses of quinine, two to five grains three times a day, and nourishing diet, with, perhaps, a little wine and water occasionally.—*Christian Union.*

HE PAYS FOR ME.

A lady who had been recently brought to Christ sought the salvation of her husband, but he stumbled at the great stumbling-stone and rock of offence, the sacrifice of the cross. One day, a Christian neighbor entered into conversation with him about the atoning sacrifice of the Son of God. Coming to a bridge, the Christian handed two pence to the tollkeeper, saying:

"Is that enough for us both?"

"It is," was the tollman's reply.

"Do you think," said the believer to his companion, "that it is fair for the tollman to take the fare for us both from me?"

"Perfectly fair," was the answer.

"Do you think," said the other, "that it would be just in the tollman to demand the fare from you, since another has paid it for you?"

"It would be unjust to do so," was the reply, "for that would be the same as demanding payment twice."

"Well, now," rejoined his friend, "don't you see the meaning and value of the work of Jesus, the Divine Substitute, who died, the Just for the unjust, that He might bring us unto God. Lay hold on that Sinbearer as He is set forth for your acceptance in the Gospel and you will never come into condemnation. Reject Him, and you perish."

This simple illustration was the means of leading that unbeliever to the cross. He had not gone far on the other side of the bridge, when he saw the way to life in the death of the great Substitute, and embracing Jesus he could say, "Christ pays for me; I cross the river free. Justice will not meet me at the other side to demand from me what is no longer due, since my Substitute has so gloriously satisfied every claim."

"Jesus paid it all,
All to Him I owe;
Sin had left a crimson stain,
He washed it white as snow."
—*Pioneer.*

A PRETTY LEGEND.

Every nation has its own version of how the Robin obtained his beautiful red breast, but the sweetest story told comes from Germany—the land of poetry and song. It is said that when our Saviour hung with bitter pain upon the cross, a small and tender bird kept hovering round, and about the seventh hour rested on His crown of thorns. With fluttering wing and tinny claw he tried to turn aside if it were but one of the thirty-three spikes that pierced our Lord's bleeding brow. But he only rent his own soft breast, until the blood flowed over his feathers from the wound. Then an angel voice was heard saying: "Thou hast done well, sweet daughter of the boughs! Yea, and I bring thee tidings of thy reward. Henceforth, from this hour, thou shalt carry the hue and banner of thy faithful blood. Children of every house shall yearn with a natural love towards the bird of the ruddy breast, and will greet their presence in its season with voice and thanksgiving." Wherever this story was told of the Robin he was looked upon as a sacred bird, and the wild beasts, it is said, had heard the angel's blessing and would never harm the pious Robin.

THE HOUR OF REST.

When brightly glows the kindling west,
And slanting shadows point him home,
The farmer hails the hour of rest,
That calls him to his humble dome.

Welcome to home's returning hour!
For, wearied all the summer day,
He feels its renovating power,
And cheerily his pulses play.

The western breeze is sighing balm,
The robin trills his plaintive song,
And evening's hush and holy calm
Come o'er him as he trips along.

The smoke is curling o'er the hill,
His cot emerges from the trees—
That spot of earth, the dearest still,
His home, his own dear home he sees!

And now what pleasure wings his feet,
What gladness dances in his eye!
When tottering forth, his steps to meet,
His little prattling children hie!

He'll snatch his infant to his lips,
And press its cherry-colored cheek;
Then o'er the threshold lightly skip,
And to his loved companion speak:

"Let those who seek the crowded hall
And in the city's heartless blaze,
Rejoice when evening gives the call,
To mingle in the wildering maze.

"I envy not their glittering shows,
That cannot yield them joys like mine,
Rich with what bounteous heaven bestows,
Blessed with these children's love and thine!"

STATUARY CHRISTIANS.

When Oliver Cromwell visited the cathedral in York, England, he saw in one of the apartments statues of the twelve apostles in silver. "Who are those fellows there?" he asked, as he approached them. On being told he answered, "Take them down and let them go about doing good." They were taken down and melted, and put into his treasury. I have also read that there are too many persons who, like these silver apostles, are too stiff for service in much that the Lord's work requires. Some are too nice, some are disinclined. They stand or sit stiff and stately in their dignity, and sinners may go unsaved and believers uncomforted, for all the effort they will make to lift a hand to save them. They need melting down and to be sent about doing good. Statuary Christians, however burnished and elegant, are of little real service in the kingdom of Jesus.—*Watchword.*

"THE LORD'S MONEY."

A touching instance of a conscientious devotion of a part of one's income to the Lord came to light lately at the death of an aged clergyman in Pennsylvania, when a package of $18 was found in his desk, labelled: "The Lord's money." His son, also a minister, recognized and honored the pious intent of his father, and despatched the amount to one of the missionary treasuries of the church. It was also stated that it had been the life-long habit of this departed servant of Christ to devote one-tenth of his annual living to causes of Christian charity, and this, notwithstanding his salary had always been very meagre, and he had a family of four or five children to care for and educate. A noble instance of systematic benevolence.

At a recent private meeting of ministers in Ohio this subject came up, and led to some interesting facts. One brother, with a salary of $2,500, was found to scrupulously lay aside yearly $250 for Christian beneficence; to which he added one-tenth of every wedding fee and of all other casual moneys that came into his hand. Another on $1,000, gave $100 yearly, and testified that he had been richly blessed in the practice. Similar disclosures came from others, who unitedly said that such a practice had by no means impoverished them.

And, in truth, if we devote to the Lord a part of our time, as on the Sabbath, why not a part of our money also? The Lord's cause needs the latter as well as the former. And a systematic giving is proved to be the best and most successful way; as says the apostle: "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store;" i. e. reserve some and set it apart as the Lord's, as did the aged clergyman referred to. And as God looks down for His *day*, may we not conclude that He looks down for His *money* also? And if, among all our various parcels and packages of it, He see none marked for Him, what must He think of us? All *ours;* none *God's*. What kind of stewards does this make us?—*J. G, in American Messenger.*

DILIGENT TO THE END.

John Eliot, on the day of his death, in his eightieth year, was found teaching the alphabet to an Indian child at his bedside.

"Why not rest from your labors?" asked a friend.

"Because," said the venerable man, "I have prayed to God to make me useful in my sphere, and He has heard my prayer; for now that I can no longer preach He leaves me strength enough to teach this poor child his alphabet." Eighty years of age and bed-ridden! Who after this can plead their inability to do good?

Selections.

Old truths are always new to us if they come with the smell of heaven upon them.—*Bunyan.*

The ocean is not more full of water than God is of mercy towards those who fear Him and keep His commandments.

The cheerful heart, like the kaleidoscope, causes most discordant materials to arrange themselves into harmony and beauty.

From David learn to give thanks for everything. Every furrow in the book of Psalms is sown with the seeds of thanksgiving.

God's mercy as naturally covers the great sins of those who love Him and keep His commandments, as the ocean covers the great rocks that sleep in its bed.

"Be not amazed at life; 'tis still
The mode of God with His elect
Their hopes and wishes to fulfill,
In times and ways they least expect."

The noblest spirits are those that turn to heaven not in the hour of sorrow, but in that of joy. Like the lark they wait for the cloud to disperse that they may soar into their native element.

God walks with the simple; He reveals Himself to the lowly; He gives understanding to the little ones; He discloses His meaning to pure minds, and hides His grace from the curious and proud.

It has been well said that no man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when the morrow's burden is added to the burden of to-day that the weight is more than a man can bear.—*George Macdonald.*

It is the men who have a future, and who know what that future is, that can give that future to others. Unbelief does nothing for a man or nation; faith does everything. "Thy faith hath saved thee," is as true of a nation as of a man.—*Horatius Bonar.*

Useful Hints and Recipes.

Cold boiled potatoes used as soda will clean the hands and keep the skin soft and healthy. Those not over-boiled are the best.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Cut the tomatoes in slices without skinning, pepper and salt them and fry in butter until brown. Put them on a hot platter, and pour a little cream into the butter and juice; when boiling hot pour over the tomatoes. This dish is very nice served with birds.

In washing dishes use milk instead of soap. Fill a dish pan full of hot water and add a cup full of milk. It softens the hardest water, gives the dishes a bright, clear look, and preserves the hand from the rough skin or chapping which comes from using soap. It cleans the greasiest dishes without leaving the water covered with scum. An excellent young housekeeper who has tried the above says it is a good recipe.

AN OLD SOUTH CAROLINA TOMATO CATSUP RECIPE.—To make a good tomato catsup take one half bushel skinned tomatoes, add one quart of good vinegar, one pound of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, three-fourths pound of black pepper, one-fourth pound of whole allspice, one and one-half ounces cayenne pepper, one ounce of unground cloves, twenty cloves garlic, cut fine six good sized onions, cut fine one handful green peach leaves. Let the above mass boil for 3 hours, constantly stirring to keep from burning. When cool strain through a fine sieve or coarse cloth, then bottle—it will keep for years, and give zest to appetite even under the ribs of death.

The above was taken from the Columbia, S. C., *Journal* thirty years ago.

PEACH MANGOES.—Take one peck of large Morris white peaches or large, firm yellow freestone peaches and cover them with brine for twenty-four hours. Take them out and remove the seed by making a slit in the side and partially opening the peach, then throw them back into the brine and let them remain another 24 hours. Drain them, wipe dry inside and outside, and fill them with the following mixture, one pint of chopped onions, a teaspoonful of chopped green ginger, half an ounce of celery seed, one ounce of white mustard seed, half an ounce of turmeric, and one ounce of black mustard seed. Tie a string around each peach, pack them in a stone jar, and cover them with cold vinegar, adding a tablespoonful of oil, a head of garlic, and a tablespoonful of sugar. Ready for use in three weeks.

Miscellaneous.

POPPIES.

Poppies in the garden,
Ah, the splendid show!
Pearly, crimson banners
In the sunshine's glow,
Haughty lords and ladies
Of the garden bed,
Bare and lofty petiole,
And a glorious head.
Blow, poppies, blow!
Only there for show.

Poppies by the acre,
Growing there for trade;
From the pearly banners
Subtle poison made,
Growing there for market,
Growing to be sold,
Not for scent or beauty—
No, indeed!—for gold!
Poppies blow or fade,
You are but for trade.

Poppies in the wheat field,
Now I see a grace;
Use and beauty blended
Make a pleasant place.
So with daily labor
Blend some pleasure sweet;
As the idle poppies
Grow among the wheat.
Poppies at our feet
Grow among the wheat.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME MISSIONS.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Brief Items of Intelligence.

Some time ago Rev. C. Hartman informed the Board that his labors at Alameda, Cal., did not seem to be productive of any good results, and so he made the request that he be assigned to some other field on the Pacific Coast where he could be more useful. He was not willing to receive support from the Church, unless he had some prospect of building up a Christian congregation among the Germans at Alameda. At the time he wrote to us he did not see that this could be done; hence he asked to be relieved and allowed to go elsewhere to preach the Gospel, where the people would hear him more gladly. Since then, however, a change has taken place, and he now thinks that it is his duty to remain at his post. Some twenty persons at Oakland came forward and entreated him to organize them into a church, which he consented to do. The new organization is called the Immanuel's Church of Oakland. Its prospects are encouraging. The course pursued by pastor Hartman will without any doubt be approved by the Board.

Pastor J. Wernley, missionary to Chicago, says that two German missions have been organized in Chicago during the past year, and that others might be organized during the coming year, if the means were at hand to send more missionaries into the field. *Lately a new mission was started in the city*, which at present worships in a rented hall. As the Germans, however, use the hall only in the forenoon, they would allow an English mission of our church to have the use of it in the evening. They would prefer doing this to sub-renting it to an English denomination, which has applied for it. He thinks that our church could establish several English missions in the great city of Chicago, provided earnest workers could be sent into the field. He wishes that members of our Church, who have friends in the city, should send him their address and he will call and see them. Address, Rev. J. Wernley, 3300 South Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. As we look at it, another year of grace ought not to dawn on us without seeing an English mission established in the great city of the North West. If it cannot be established in one way, then let it be done in some other way. What we wish to see is that at least a start should be made.

On Sunday, August 6, Rev. G. W. Kerschner, licentiate, was ordained, at Stroudsburg, Pa., by a committee of the East Pennsylvania Classis, and then installed as pastor of the new mission at that place. Dr. Heisler preached in the forenoon from Matt. xxviii: 20, and Dr. Hibschman, in the evening from Rom. i: 16. The people seemed to be much interested in the services. The Court House, where they were held, was filled to overflowing, and some had to leave for want of room. Dr. Heisler regards the mission as very promising, and thinks that, when it has secured for itself a church building of its own, it will grow and prosper more rapidly. Yes, that is so. The congregation is now in good working order, and the next step to be taken is to put up a new church, and this should be attended to at once. Nothing would be gained by waiting several years before a beginning is made, but much lost. The times are favorable, and the mission has many warm friends to give it a helping hand in any movement of this kind.

The Rev. C. H. Mutschler was installed as pastor of the Overton Mission in Bradford and Sullivan counties, on the 4th of July. The occasion was one of great interest and much joy. The whole charge was represented, and some families had come as far as fifteen miles. The charge had been without a pastor for a good while, but it has again rallied and wishes to make a new start. The old church at Overton is to be pulled down and a new one put up in its place. At Elkland and Dushore new churches are also in contemplation. The chairman of the committee, Rev. F. K. Levan, who was assisted by Rev. S. S. Kohler and the Rev. S. C. Meckel in the installation services, is of the opinion that, if the Overton charge is rightly handled it will grow into two charges, each as large as it is now, within the next five years. We take it for granted that Bro. Mutschler will do all he can, and that his members will all stand by him in his effort to build up the Kingdom of Christ in the waste places. There is room for the growth of our Church in the northern tier of counties in this State as well as elsewhere.

Science and Art.

HIGHEST TUNNEL IN THE WORLD.—The Denver and South Park Railroad has just completed an extension to Pitkin, Gunnison county, Colorado. In the course of the work a tunnel had to be made through the main chain of the Rockies. It is the highest railroad tunnel in the world, being 11,500 feet above sea level. The length is 1,700 feet, and the approaches on either side are said to be marvels of engineering skill. At its eastern end the tunnel has a sharp curve, but so nicely were the calculations of the engineer made, and so exactly were they carried out, that when the two "bores" met in the interior of the mountain there was only about one inch variation. American engineering has more than one famous triumph of this sort to boast of. The sides of the great Hoosac Tunnel, though there were four "heads,"—one from each side, and two from the middle—varied in all less than an inch. No such exact work has yet been done in Europe.

COLORING OF LEAVES.—Some new facts in relation to the coloring of Autumn leaves appear in a paper by Thomas Meehan, in the "Proceedings" of the Philadelphia Academy for 1881. The salt-marshes of the New Jersey portion of the Atlantic coast assume great Autumn beauty. It appears, however, that the greater part of the species which give this beautiful color are the species which grow in similar places in England, but do not give color there. European trees, however, and European plants do not color when first brought here, and it is known they do not even after several generations have been raised from seed. As there seems to be no specific reason why they should not, judging by the New Jersey plants already referred to, it is assumed that the cause of color is climatic, but that heredity can counteract the influence of climate for many generations. Coloring, it is further noted, does not commence till after the vital power has been somewhat weakened; yet it is somewhat connected with vital power, for, if a leaf commencing to color be removed at that stage, further progression in the color line ceases.

Personal.

Victor Hugo seems to be in good health, though somewhat feeble. His mental faculties have for some time shown a certain decline. He has frequent absences of mind and his growing deafness prevents his taking much part in conversation.

The Cunard steamship, Servia, which arrived in New York on the 21st of August, brought Mr. Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher, who seeks the United States for the benefit of his health. For some time past his physical condition has been such as to cause much anxiety to his friends.

The Rev. Dr. Henry J. Morgan, who for fifty-two years has been rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, is, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Shelton, of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, the only clergyman of that church in this country who has had so long a continuous service in one parish. He succeeded Bishop White, upon the election of the latter to the episcopate, and the church *has had only the two rectors in eighty-two* years.

In his Washington house Mr. Bancroft, the historian, has four large rooms devoted to literature and literary work. Large tables in them are heaped high with manuscripts and pamphlets, while more than twelve thousand volumes crowd the ample bookshelves. Here Mr. Bancroft works untiringly, aided by a secretary and several copyists. It has for years been his habit every afternoon to lay work aside and spend an hour or two in the saddle, on his fine Kentucky charger. To this invigorating exercise he attributes in great measure the almost uniformly good health of his now more than fourscore years.

Items of Interest.

The Universlty of Wurzburg, in Germany, celebrated its 300th anniversary on August 2d.

The White House at Washington is being thoroughly renovated and repaired. Sanitary improvements are also being made.

Since last summer the capacity of Asbury Park has been increased 12,000 persons. About 300 large cottages were erected between the two seasons.

The census of France was taken on December 18, 1881, but the return of the whole population is just now published. The total is 37,672,048, or 766,260 more than by the census of 1876.

In the Catskills alone there are more than 1,000 hostelries of one kind or another, and there must be 10,000 resorts, including farmhouses, to which people living in and around New York have recourse in the warm months.

Forty of the Professors of Andover, Mass., with six women (their wives and daughters) chief among the women being Mrs. Stowe and Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, have published books with a circulation of over a million copies.

The Chicago *Railway Age* reports 969 miles of new railway laid in the United States during July, making the total construction for the seven months of the year that have passed 5,959 miles. Last year at this time barely 3,000 was reported.

The New York Tribune says that "many physicians are now carrying about their drugs instead of writing prescriptions. The practice is growing out of the increasing dissatisfaction of the people with the prices charged for prescriptions by the druggists."

Mrs. Kemble's book contains a new joke by Sydney Smith. He professed to have dreamed that he was "chained to a rock, and being talked to death by Harriett Martineau and Macaulay"—a fate which he considered worse than that of Prometheus. Sydney Smith was an incessant talker himself.

When the Highlanders of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army landed at Alexandria, in 1798, the Arabs of the town, after a wondering survey of the stalwart Celts in their kilts, ran to announce to their friends the arrival of a host of giants, so huge that the clothes which they wore were all too short for them.

Yellow fever is increasing in violence along the Rio Grande. At the request of the governor of Texas, Surgeon Murray has been ordered from Memphis to take charge of the hospital at Brownsville, in which city there are 150 cases of fever and 2,000 destitute persons. There were seven deaths in Matamoras Monday, and two at Brownsville.

The citizens of Butler, Ala., recently made the discovery that four hundred negroes had organized a conspiracy, under the lead of Jack Turner, to massacre all whites in that region between October 15 and 17. Seven leaders of the plot were speedily placed in jail, whence Turner was taken and hanged to a tree on the chief business street of the town.

The original of Rebecca, the heroine of Scott's "Ivanhoe," was a Philadelphia Jewess—Rebecca Gratz. She was a friend of Irving's early love, Matilda Hoffman. Irving told Scott about her, and he made her the heroine of his most popular novel. The September *Century* will contain her portrait, engraved by Cole, from a miniature by Malbone, owned by Mrs. Rebecca Gratz Nathan.

The building of 800 dwelling houses in a single operation is something which even Philadelphians, accustomed to see homes for the people built by the acre, may regard with wonder. Twelve or fifteen years ago, when building operations were very heavy, it was no unusual thing to have as many as 800 or 1000 houses in course of construction at one time, but not in one group, nor by one builder. Forty acres of ground are to be covered by the new dwellings, and by this single enterprise a good sized town will be added to the built up part of the city.

The following measurements of the great lakes have been taken by Government surveyors: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation, 827 feet; area, 82,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108; mean depth, 690 feet; elevation, 506 feet; area, 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 300 miles; its greatest breadth is 60 miles; mean depth, 690 feet; elevation, 274 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The total length of all five of the great lakes is 1,265 miles. They cover an area of upward of 135,000 square miles.

Farm and Garden.

WHAT ART HAS MADE THE COW.—What domestication has done for the cow is shown by this, that the cow in its natural state gives as much milk as will keep a calf about two months, then for four months as much as will partly sustain it; after that the calf takes care of itself. On the other hand the cow which art produced gives as much milk for four months in the year as will support four or five calves, and for [illegible] months more as much as would support three, two and one. Thus we find that almost every breed has its milking strains. The Durham has its milking qualities just in proportion as man has introduced them. The Hereford is also a noted beef producing breed; but these are strains which are deep milkers. But man has not succeeded so well in converting butter and milk producers into heavy beef animals. The Ayrshires, the Jerseys, the Guernseys, are not easily converted into beef animals, yet it may be said that man changes the characteristics of animals almost at will.—*Rural Record.*

SALT FOR PEAR BLIGHT.—J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, gives to the Rural New Yorker an account of his application of salt, which he thinks has prevented the blight. He has an orchard of 3,500 trees of different ages, all Duchesses. The earth is plowed toward the trees once a year, and the ground kept clear the rest of the season with the cultivator. A light dressing is annually given of salt, wood ashes and bone dust. Mr. W. says he would have little fear of the blight where salt is freely used. The freedom of his trees from this disease may, however, be explained without ascribing it to salt. The Duchesse is remarkable for its power of resisting the disease, and is rarely injured by it in any case. The blight is often entirely absent in pear orchards for a long term of years, whatever the varieties and treatment may be. In a later number of the same journal another correspondent applied two or three shovelfuls of salt and ashes to each of his pear trees, and the result was the worst blighted trees of any in his neighborhood. It is not probable that the salt caused or prevented the blight, properly so called. It undoubtedly killed the trees in the case mentioned by an overdose, but the blight comes from another cause. The same writer says it killed his peach trees. We have known two or three quarts of brine poured around a large bearing peach tree to kill it at once. It is doubtless a good application in small quantities, broadcast, and not in a mass at the foot of the stem; but its effects are moderate and not striking.

THE BLIND BRIDLE.—We know not who invented this instrument of horse torture, but we know he did not understand the anatomy and physiology of the eye of a horse. Human vision is binocular—that is we see the same object with both eyes—and so adjust the axis of vision that the object appears single, though seen with both eyes. But the eyes of the horse are placed on the side of the head and the axis of each eye is nearly at right angles with the longitudinal line of the body, so that it is impossible that the same object can be distinctly seen with two eyes. Now by blinding the eye in the direction in which it was intended in its construction that it should see, it is forced to use an oblique vision, as if we should cover the front of our optics and be compelled to see only by the corners of our eyes. This unnatural and constrained use of the eye must, to a greater or less extent, impair vision, if not entirely destroy it. The object for which the blind bridle is used is not accomplished by it. A horse is more readily frightened when he cannot see the object of his dread than if he can have a fair view of it. But it is surprising to observe with what tenacity men hold on to an absurd and cruel practice when a moment's reflection would teach them better. Nineteen out of every twenty horses you see in harness have blind bridles on, and if you ask the owner to explain its benefits, or why he used it, he will be utterly unable to give a rational answer. We are not surprised that draft horses are subject to diseased eyes—we wonder that they are not all blind.

WHERE THE HOUSE FLY BREEDS.—As "fly time" approaches every housekeeper wonders where and how the increasing swarms of pests multiply so rapidly.

The eggs, mere whitish specks to the unaided eye, are laid in little agglutinated piles in warm manure or in decomposing vegetation, especially that about our stables and barnyards. From 80 to 100 are laid at a time, and probably from three to four different intervals by the same fly, though on this point we have no exact data. Within twenty-four hours in summer, they hatch into footless maggots, which, after rioting in filth, till their tender skins seem ready to burst from repletion, become full-fed in less than a week, and descending into the earth, or sheltering under some old board, contract to brown, shining objects, rounded at both ends, and technically known as puparia. Within the darkness of this hardened skin profound changes rapidly take place and the insect passes through the pupa to the perfect state, and finally, in about five days, the anterior end of the puparium is pushed off, and the fly quickly crawls out. At first its parts are pale and soft, and its wings are crumpled and useless, but these expand, and suddenly without practice or teaching, the new fledged fly wings its way to your table to mock your displeasure—to share your repast. The length of time required from hatching to maturity varies with the season and temperature, but will not exceed ten days in midsummer, while the life of the perfect fly lasts about three weeks at the same season. As cold weather approaches propagation ceases, and the older flies perish. A few of the more vigorous females, however, retreat to some nook or cranny, where, in a state of torpor, they survive until the ensuing season—links 'twixt the summer gone by and to come. The insect may also hibernate in the pupa state in the ground. In rooms kept continuously warm, or in more southern latitudes, the fly remains active all winter, and our palace sleeping cars bring them daily to us from Florida during the coldest months in the year.—*Scientific American.*

Books and Periodicals.

THE GUARDIAN, a monthly magazine for young men and women, Sunday-schools and families. Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D. D., Editor. Contents: Hope, by the editor; Pet Names, by Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer; An Indian Raid in Eastern Pennsylvania, by the editor; Der Keste-Baam; Our Political Degeneracy, by Rev. T. G. Apple, D. D.; The Silent Searchers; Beginnings of the Reformed Church, by the editor; The Aged Minstrel, by the editor; "The King's Business"; The Queen of Prussia's Ride; Modern Hebrew Literature. OUR CABINET: Pennsylvania German Poetry; Nobleman and Cobbler; A Remarkable Room Henry Antes, a man of Mark in the Provincial Times; Copper Cents; Our Blue Blood; The Church. SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT: Singing Doggerel; Hints to Girls; List of Books Approved by the Sunday-school Library Bureau; Lessons for September; Book Notices. Philadelphia: Reformed Church Publication Board, No. 907 Arch street.

ST. NICHOLAS for September. With September comes the end of vacation, and thoughts of school; and St. Nicholas comes too, evidently determined to make these by no means the least pleasant of the summer days. It is a bright, sketchy number, filled with short stories, clever verses, and beautiful pictures. Girls will be interested in "The Doll that Couldn't Spell her Name," and boys will read with pleasure the story of "The Marlborough Sands"; and both boys and girls will enjoy everything else in the magazine. There is an instructive and amusing article on elephants, entitled "Our Largest Friends." "Jiro—A Japanese Boy" is a sketch of boy-life in that curious country where everyone's birthday comes on the same day; and Maurice Thompson, the celebrated archer, contributes "The Story of the Arbalist," or "Cross-bow." The "Stories from the Northern Myths" end in this issue with an account of the slaying of Balder, the God of the Summer, and Mrs. Clement's paper on the "Art and Artists" of the Renaissance is especially bright and anecdotal. Mrs. Dodge has a long and very interesting instalment of her serial, "Donald and Dorothy," which will be eagerly read by all who have been following the fortunes of these two young people. Among all the verses scattered through the September pages, it is enough to mention the poem entitled "The Cockatoos," by Celia Thaxter, and "The Land of Noddy," a quaint, pretty, unconventional lullaby, by Rossiter Johnson. There are the usual departments, and an entertaining story, for the little folks, of a pig that went sailing in a horse-trough.

The September CENTURY. The unusual favor with which the midsummer number of the Century was received is not likely to be withdrawn from its successor, the current issue, which numbers among its special features a fine portrait of Mark Twain, engraved by Cole, and printed as a frontispiece, to accompany a charming paper (by Mr. W. D. Howells) on the humorist and his American rivals; a vigorously critical review of the war in Egypt, by General George B. McClellan, with a forecast of its probable results; an important paper by Austin Dobson, the poet, on Bewick, the great wood engraver, with many illustrations, including reprints of the most notable of his birds, quadrupeds, and tail-pieces—which thus receive the benefits of the best wood-cut printing; a biographical sketch of the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti, by his friend, Edmund W. Gosse, with a portrait; a humorous short story, "The Col. Bill Williams Mine," by Joaquin Miller; a seasonable sketch of the development of ocean steam-ships, illustrated; E. V. Smalley's second paper on "The New North-west," giving account of a recent trip along the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, across the Montana Rockies, and written in an entertaining way, from the prospecter's point of view, and accompanied by a map; a beautiful portrait, engraved by Cole, of the American lady who was the original of Rebecca in Ivanhoe, with a sketch of her life, and her relation to the novel; an illustrated travel article on "Ningpo and the Buddhist Temples," by Constance Gordon-Cumming: a sketch of "The Academic Career of ex-President Woolsey," by George P. Fisher, with portraits engraved by Cole and Shussler, of the bust, by St. Gaudens, and the statue by Weir, and a reproduction of the gold medal recently presented to Dr. Woolsey by the professors of Yale; an illustrated paper on a Maine coast town, by Noah Brooks; practical hints on "Going Abroad for an Education"; editorials on Darwin's Attitude toward Religion"; "The Courtesies of Travel," and "Herbert Spencer in America"; serial novels, poetry, book notices, *vers de societe*, dialect humor, new inventions, etc.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of the Living Age for August 25th and September 2d contain the following articles: North Borneo, Edinburgh; Natural Scenery, Quarterly: Urbs Roma Vale, Blackwood; Soliloquium Fratris Rogeri Baconis, and Three Trips to Tartarus, Fraser; The Muses in Tyrol, and Talk and Talkers, Cornhill; The Art of Life, and Reindeer, Spectator; The Emancipation of Women from the Piano, St. James' Gazette; with instalments of "No New Thing," and "The Ladies Lindores," sketches of "Lewellin Penrose, Seaman," and "Will Stout, the Parish Beadle," and more than the usual amount of poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with the Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Married.

August 22nd, 1882, at the bride's home, by Rev. J. M. Evans, Mr. Seth Stewart of West Freedom, Pa., to Miss Elsie E. Polliard, of Leatherwood, Pa.; both of Clarion county.

At the residence of the bride, on August 31st, 1882, by Rev. J. David Miller, Mr. G. C. Hoenstine, of Altoona, to Miss M. Ella, eldest daughter of John L. May, Esq., of Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa.

Obituaries.

DIED.—On the 27th of July, 1882, in Westmoreland county, Pa., Mrs. Margaret Howell, in the 74th year of her age.

The deceased was a worthy member of the Reformed Church at Irwin, Westmoreland county, Pa., and, on account of her many good qualities of heart and mind, will be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was, truly, one of God's elect. Her earnest devotion to the Church of Christ, her blameless, useful life, and her unselfish, loving heart, all showed her to be a sincere and faithful follower of the blessed Master who went about doing good. Though she lived at a considerable distance from the church of her choice, yet her seat in the house of God was seldom vacant, when it was at all possible for her to be there; and in all the services of the sanctuary she ever took the deepest interest. In contributing towards the support of the Gospel she was liberal, and in doing acts of kindness to her pastor and his family she found especial delight. In her own home she was a faithful wife, a tender and affectionate mother, and a wise and prudent counsellor. In labors of all kinds she was most abundant, and untiring in her efforts to promote the happiness of all around her. To the poor her hand was always open, and to those who, sorrowing and afflicted, needed the soothing balm of sympathy and love her heart was never closed. To her it was indeed Christ to live, and therefore gain to die. Her body, it is true, now slumbers in the grave, and in this world we shall see her no more; but her soul, we feel assured, is at rest with God, and the fragrance of her many good deeds will long perfume the neighborhood in which she lived and keep her memory green. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

"Oh may that faith which lit her way,
Be as a beacon to our path;
That we, as pilgrims, may not stay
In roads that lead to sin and wrath!
We carry now the toils she bore—
She is not lost, but gone before."

J. M. T.

DIED.—Near St. Clairsville, Bedford county, Pa., August 27, 1882, Mr. Joseph Berkheimer, aged 80 years, 5 months and 21 days.

DIED—In Walkersville, Frederick county, Md., on the 13th day of August, 1882, Dr. William Zimmerman, aged 66 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The deceased was a member of the Reformed Church at the Glade, Frederick county, Md. He was regarded as a good physician, and was quite successful in his practice. He was kind to the poor and paid them as much attention in sickness as though he knew he would be well paid for his services. He was a good citizen, an obliging neighbor, a kind husband, and an affectionate father. His wife died about six months ago. He felt her death most keenly. His health had not been very good for some time, but after the death of his wife it failed still more rapidly. He served as a deacon in the church and was an elder at the time of his death. It was not the writer's privilege to be with him during his illness, but the Rev. Mr. Freed visited him frequently and spoke hopefully as to his future condition. The Rev. M. L. Shuford officiated. He was assisted by Revs. Hench and Wissler, of the Reformed Church, Rev. Freed, of the United Brethren Church, and Rev. Clickner of the M. E. Church. His funeral was largely attended. He leaves three children to mourn his loss—two sons and a daughter. The daughter is the wife of the Rev. O. E. Lake. He now sleeps by the side of his beloved wife, in the cemetery at Creagerstown. May he rest in peace. S.

DIED.—Near Jefferson, Md., July 17th, 1882, Mary W., infant daughter of Daniel S. and Annie M. Remsberg, aged 8 months, 17 days.

"Tender Shepherd, Thou hast still'd
Now Thy little lamb's brief weeping;
Ah, how peaceful, pale, and mild
In its narrow bed 'tis sleeping,
And no sigh of anguish sore
Heaves that little bosom more."

DIED.—July 20th, 1882, John Long, infant son of Dr. J. H. and Emma C. Crum, aged 1 month and 29 days.

"For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

DIED.—In Jefferson, Md., August 7th, 1882, Elder Joseph Rhoderick, aged 70 years, 1 month and 22 days.

Elder Rhoderick was a consistent member of the Reformed Church at Jefferson for forty years. He died as he lived, firmly believing in Christ, and in the teachings and promises of the Gospel. He now sleeps in the hope of a joyous awakening on the morning of the resurrection, where life shall triumph over death, and grace shall ripen into glory.

N. H. S.

The Messenger.

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Rev. J. H. SECHLER, Rev. D. B. LADY, Rev. A. R. KREMER, } Synodical Editors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the *business of the office* on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way, that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

For Terms, see First page.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1882.

Speaking of pastoral visiting, the *Canada Presbyterian* has this which is to the point: —"Hugh Miller says somewhere that the kind of pastoral visits some people desire is 'an hour's gossip, with a short prayer tacked to the end of it.' Do the good people in our own day who continually complain that their minister does not visit desire an hour's gossip or an hour's worship? If they really desire an hour in reading the Scriptures and prayer there is scarcely a minister in the Church who would not make a determined effort to double the number of his pastoral visits. If ministers had any reasonable ground for believing that the cry for personal visits was a cry for more communion with God they would be overjoyed at the increasing spirituality of their flocks. What do *you* wish the minister to call for? An hour's talk or an hour's worship? Which?"

A contemporary hit harder than it knew when it said "some men wear their best trousers out in the knees in winter getting religious, and the seats of their pants out in summer backsliding. That simple sentence shows the radical defects of our entire system.

The tobacco question has received much attention in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our memory is that some time ago a General Conference passed a resolution that *thereafter*, no minister should be admitted to the rank who used the weed. That saved the late Bishop Scott and others who had formed the habit of rolling the sweet morsel under their tongues. Now the Methodist Protestants come to the front in this reform, and the pastor of the place, in which the Pittsburgh Conference is about to meet, gives this notice: "Brethren will please leave their tobacco at home (if there are any who are slaves to the narcotic weed), as we find some difficulty in securing homes for them."

That will do very well if any of the brethren are coarse enough to annoy families with their bad habits.

The falling off in the number of candidates for the gospel ministry in most of the Churches continues to be a subject of grave concern. In the Presbyterian Church, South, the late reports show a decrease of about nine per cent. while in the Northern Church it reaches eleven per cent. In many denominations the accessions do not fill up the depletions made by death. This, if allowed to go on, will leave the fields already possessed without a ministry, to say nothing of the demands made by enlarged missionary operations. The harvest is plenty, but the laborers are few.

Professor Day, of the Yale Divinity School, hit the nail on the head when he admonished his brethren to "study the Bible more for themselves and less the criticisms of Robertson Smith and others about the Bible." Many people have come to look at the word of God, only through the spectacles of so-called scientists, to answer objections, if not to test its truthfulness. The danger to a minister is that he is apt to read a passage of Scripture to see if there is a sermon in it rather than to find consolation for his own soul, and there is no telling how much he misses in that way. The old, and we may say, illiterate mother in Israel, who thumbs the sacred pages without any thought beyond the "Thus saith the Lord," often gets more comfort than the most accomplished exegetical scholar. There is an inward sense of God's word that authenticates itself to the believer by the Holy Ghost to the simplest mind, and nothing can supersede that.

It will be interesting to our readers to see the proposed "prohibitory" amendment to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and we give the text of it.

"SEC. 1. The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of alcoholic, brewed, distilled, fermented, vinous, and all other intoxicating liquors whatever, to be used as a beverage, are forever prohibited within this State; and the Assembly shall, without delay, pass all laws, with sufficient penalties, necessary to enforce this prohibition. SEC. 2. The manufacture and sale of the aforesaid liquors for other purposes than a beverage shall be regulated by law, under sufficient penalties and securities."

The proposed law seems to be sensible and is less liable to misconstruction than others that seem to be more strict. In Kansas the law seems to be so radical that the question has arisen whether it is competent for any one to buy or make wine for the Holy Communion of the Lord's Supper, and one Presbytery that will not consent to having a divine ordinance abolished through false zeal is testing the matter before the courts. Sometimes a good cause needs to be delivered from the hands of its friends.

The Anglican vicars of Bristol, England, have started a Mission Army on the line of the Salvation Army without its eccentricities and abuses. They hope to reach the masses in that way.

The Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church have been published, and make a volume of five hundred and fifty-eight pages. This volume is *sold* at one dollar per copy. There is no provision in most churches as in ours for the distribution of minutes, by light assessments on the minor judicatories and congregations. Our plan is perhaps easiest and best. If our people had to pay directly for what they get, they would be astonished at the difference. Let this be remembered by those who utter complaints when they are called upon for a few cents for a contingent fund that covers so much.

Recently a reformed Episcopal minister filling the pulpit of one of our Methodist churches, after a Sunday morning sermon, said: "I have not heard of any evening service to be held in this church, and the weather being excessively warm I would advise you to remain at home and read your Bible and catechisms." That is good advice at any time. If Sunday evenings were spent by families in fire-side instruction, it would do more good than a second public service.

St. Louis and Chicago are rivals, and twit each other incessantly. This disposition to run rigs is not confined to earnest or pleasant sayings in regard to relative commercial importance and prosperity. A paper of the former place says, that when a preacher of the latter wants a church all his own and a big congregation, he has himself convicted of heresy. We do not know that Dr. Grey of the *Interior* has made a return shot, but he seems to be equal to any emergency.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

We believe the general sentiment of the Church East and West, will endorse the sentiments expressed by our two correspondents, "J. H. G.," and "L. H.," in regard to the liturgy. They are not only members of the General Commission, but members also of the sub-committee, having in charge the preparation of a liturgy that will properly embody the spirit of the Peace Measure, unanimously adopted by the General Synod, at Tiffin. They must know of what they speak when from what were formerly the opposite sides, such liberal and encouraging sentiments are expressed. Their letters indicate that in the liturgical committee there is harmony, and this is a favorable indication of the success of their work.

But it is not of this particular subordinate feature of the Peace Measure, we propose to write. That can safely be left in the hands of those to whom it was entrusted by the General Synod, at Tiffin, in confidence that those who had produced a basis for peace in the Church, would be best able to carry out this feature of it to a successful consummation. We are fully satisfied to rest in their good judgment, so far as this work is concerned.

Their letters, however, suggest a few thoughts in reference to the Peace Movement, in general, to which we think it is opportune to give expression. The Peace Movement, we believe, has received the general, if not unanimous, endorsement of the Church. The Basis adopted at Tiffin, has approved itself to the Church at large. On the strength of that unanimous adoption the Church has gone forward unitedly in its practical work. Our mission field especially has been enlarging and extending itself, and its wants now call for the exertion of the best energies, and the manifestation of the largest liberality of the whole Church, in order to satisfy these wants. We believe, and are sure, that the General Synod was sincere and earnest in adopting the Peace Basis, and we are equally sure that the Church will not allow any person or party to interfere with the favorable progress of the Peace Movement.

As said by "J. H. G.," one of our correspondents referred to, there may be individual infringements of the Peace Basis, but this can have no effect on the sentiment of the Church at large. We take it that the old divisions are broken up, and that the large majority on what were "both sides," will now unite to support the Peace Movement.

The Church cannot expect to become entirely free from differences, such as prevail everywhere. Neither can it expect to be entirely free from all party spirit. Some opposition to the Peace Movement may be expected, and organizations may be formed by small parties to defeat its ultimate success; but we believe there will be a third party, if party it may be called, which will frown on all efforts that may be made to reopen the old controversies. By its own solemn act the Church is bound to stand on the Peace-Basis it has adopted. We would, indeed, present a spectacle to the Christian world, if after such an act as that at Tiffin, we should allow any individuals, or organization of individuals, to reopen again the controversies that were there, once for all, settled. The Church has no mind for child-play. More earnest practical work claims its attention, and those who stand in the way of this work may expect to be passed by or trodden down. We write with no reference to either side in the Peace-Basis, but we say *that Basis* must stand, and the Church will see that it is maintained, no matter what may become of individual opinion or individual interest. The peace and prosperity of the Church are too sacred to be hazarded by these. We stand fairly and squarely on the *Peace Basis*, and let those who diverge from it, look to themselves.

BY LAND AND WATER.

Towns and places are remote from each other, not only by actual distance, but more effectually by mountains and rivers. Winchester and Lovettsville, in old Virginia, would otherwise be almost near neighbors, not more than twenty miles apart.

After a hasty breakfast we take the six o'clock train at Winchester, Va., cross over West Va. into Maryland, as far as Berlin, on the B. & O. R. R. Here we are met by a son of Rev. H. St. J. Rinker, and here we waited, now looking up the railroad for the coming across it of Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, now in the opposite direction, for the well developed form of Dr. G. L. Staley, until we conclude to wait no longer. What could these brethren mean, to disappoint our good host, Bro. Rinker, whom *we three* were to assist at a harvest thanksgiving? So we step down to the wharf, where vessels, great and small, lie at anchor, waiting for passengers. The water is the Potomac river—known to fame—and here begins the part of our journey that pertains to the vasty deep. Now see! half way across, on a monster craft, is a four horse team, and a one horse vehicle containing the supposed tardy divines, whom we had just been secretly scolding. They waved to us, with an air of triumph, the captain of the vessel ordered a halt and sent a boat after us, and in due time we, for the first time, touched land in Loudoun Co., Va. A drive of three miles brought us to the Reformed parsonage, where all the fears that "they won't come" were allayed, with still a margin of half an hour before the morning service.

It was a lovely day, Thursday, August 24. A refreshing rain had fallen during the preceding night, and every green thing looked as if waiting to join in the ascriptions of praise that were about to ascend from the Lord's house. It seemed as if heaven smiled propitiously upon the people in their pious effort to show forth their gratitude for the harvest blessings of the year.

At ten o'clock the morning service began. Dr. Staley preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, in which were strong points, presented in the Doctor's usual forcible manner. It was strong meat for strong men, all through. Then followed a pleasant and excellent address, by Rev. Hoffmeier, to the children—based upon the words, inscribed in wheaten characters above the pulpit: "The Lord is good to all." Our own part of the day's work was performed in the afternoon in an address to young and old—followed by another by Dr. Staley. The altar and chancel were filled with specimens of the year's productions, which added much to the interest of the occasion. The attendance was very good, and all seemed to be filled with the enjoyment of Christian thankfulness.

A substantial evidence of the sincerity of this public exhibition of gratitude to God was the *collection*, which amounted to about thirty-three dollars. If all the churches would do as well, according to ability, the aggregate would be an offering in some degree commensurate with the wonderful goodness with which the Lord has crowned the present year.

Bro. Rinker has a pleasant field of labor, in which the work of the Lord has prospered in his hands. Of course the church ought not to be a half mile out of but right *in* the growing village of Lovettsville, and this was about the only mistake which we saw had been committed by those good people. It is not too late to correct it even yet. There are some things which some people can never see the use for—but some people should not be allowed to stand in the way of progress. The same error was committed at the Glade, to which we made a flying and very pleasant visit before our return home. The old church was torn down, and instead of building the new one in the rapidly growing town of Walkersville, the dear old folks put it on the old foundation, one-half mile away. When will some people learn wisdom? K.

PAUCITY OF CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

In connection with the notice of the opening of the Institutions at Lancaster, we call attention to the importance of strengthening the classes in the Seminary. The College has been steadily growing for some years, and we learn that a good accession of students is expected this year, more than enough to replace the large class that graduated in June last. But the Seminary does not seem to keep pace with the College. This is the case not only with our own Seminary, but all over the land the same complaint is made. At Andover the number is so reduced that two of the classes are omitted for the present, and only one class carried forward. There may be special reasons for this, but it is said that in all the Seminaries throughout the land there has been a falling off in candidates for the ministry.

In our own Church, only a few years ago, we heard it said that the number of ministers was too large for the demand, that there were not charges enough for those already in the ministry. Then, along with this, there was a growing indisposition to support beneficiary students. Some of the Classes were disposed to give up all aid of this kind. The consequence is that the number of candidates for the ministry has been decreasing. But it is being discovered that the first plea was a mistake. Since the Church especially has entered upon a new era of missionary activity, new fields have been opening up, and there is now a demand for more ministers than our different Seminaries are able to send forth. So also it is evident that this supply cannot be kept up without helping worthy indigent students on their way to the ministry. It may be plausible to urge that they will be all the more efficient if left to work their own way into the ministry; but when it is considered that at least *nine* years are required to prepare for the ministry, it is very clear that if a young man, possessed of no means of his own, is first to earn enough to carry him through all, or most of, these years, the prospect becomes very discouraging. Then, other Churches hold out inducements. The Theological Seminary at Yale College, it is known, is glad to afford help to all who will come into its halls, without even requiring them to leave their own Church. Some from our own Church have gone thither. Let the Church not forget nor forsake the faithful indigent young men in our own communion who are struggling to prepare themselves for the ministry. We know a number at present who are engaged in teaching, who would gladly enter the Seminary if their means allowed.

Then, in addition to this, attention should be directed to seeking out young men in our different congregations and starting them on their way to the ministry. If this is not done the number of candidates must soon decrease. We know of pastors who direct attention to this subject especially in their catechetical instructions. One of our ministers now laboring in Western Pennsylvania states in the history of Westmoreland Classis, that the call to the ministry in his case was awakened by the closing address of his pastor to the catechetical class before their confirmation. At such a time, when young men are about to take upon themselves their confirmation vows, they are in a proper frame of mind to consider whether their dedication to the Lord should not, at the same time, include a dedication to the work of the ministry. Let pastors bear this in mind.

Unquestionably great care and careful judgment should be exercised on this point. Young men should have the proper talent for the work of the ministry. Much is implied in this. They should have natural intellectual ability, good health, qualifications for becoming public speakers, and above all sound piety and earnest devotion to work for the glory of God and the good of souls. Without these, a mere desire to become a minister, no matter how strong and sincere, is not sufficient. Some have spent long years of preparation only to find in the end that they lack important natural qualifications for the work. But some risks must be taken in this as in all the avocations in life. Let ministers exercise their best judgment and trust the result in the hands of the Lord. The time has come when the number of candidates for the ministry should be increased. Let general attention be directed to the subject. Especially let the words of the Saviour be heeded:—The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers into His harvest.

OUR AGENT AT FREDERICK, MD.

Gen. John A. Steiner for some years our local Agent at Frederick, Md., having, through force of circumstances, been obliged to resign that position, Mr. Wm. V. Albaugh has received the appointment as his successor. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity and efficiency of the retiring agent and, from the well known qualifications of his successor, we have reason to believe our interests will be well cared for in his hands. Those of our subscribers in Frederick—indebted for their Periodicals: Messenger, Guardian and Review—will confer a favor upon him, and us, by making prompt payment of the same to him. F.

Among the Exchanges.

A correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* speaking of "Short Pastorates," has this to say:

That this is an evil, and a growing one in some portions of the Church, seems to be conceded by those who speak by authority. It has occupied the attention of Congregational Councils, Presbyterian Assemblies, and Episcopal Conventions, and by them is deplored as an ill much needing correction. A report on "Churchless Pastors and Pastorless Churches," read before the National Congregational Council, at St. Louis, in 1880, has the following significant language:

"A prominent Episcopal bishop declares of that denomination that he does 'not know what has gotten hold of the churches; that the average duration of the pastorate does not exceed two years; then the people weary of their rectors and dislodge them to make room for others no better than their predecessors.' The Presbyterian General Assembly received several overtures last Spring asking for special action to remedy the evil; and also an appeal from a western Presbytery, which reads more like a prolonged shriek of agony than an ecclesiastical overture, saying 'weak and struggling churches that have to depend on the Boards for the means of life, drive off their ministers for no other reason than that there is a little weariness and declension. They continually call a *new* man, and thus the old hateful, grinding, torturing process goes on. We solemnly affirm that the actual condition of some of these things in the church is absolutely inconceivable by those unacquainted with the facts, or who have not been subjected to the terrible tyranny'" (p. 120).

The same report—though in far more restrained language—gives many statistics and other statements to show that the evil is no less, and no less sorely felt, in the Congregational Church.

On the perusal of such statements the question naturally arises, how far our Reformed Church is affected by this evil; the answer to which inquiry shows a comparatively gratifying condition of things as compared with these lamentations from other churches. The figures herewith submitted are not claimed to be more than approximately correct; but a somewhat careful collation of records furnishes the following as indicative of the actual relation of our Reformed Church to this question of short pastorates. During the last ten years 379 pastorates have ended, the average duration of which was nearly seven years. Of the 890 pastorates now existing, the average duration thus far is about nine years. These two averages are much higher than has been generally supposed was the case, and may go far to show that the Reformed church is not yet preparing to adopt the limits of the itineracy.

It is to be noticed, however, that here, as in all such computations, the general average is drawn out by the exceptionally great length of a very few pastorates. Thus of the existing pastorates, one-half were constituted not more than five years ago; and of the expired pastorates, only one third exceeded five years. Of the other two-thirds, fifty-five pastorates were five years in length; thirty-eight filled out the measure of four years; fifty-six occupied three years; another fifty-six lasted but two years, and twenty eight told their whole story in a brief twelvemonth.

From these statements, while they furnish a certain amount of satisfaction when compared with statistics of other churches, there

may yet be obtained sufficient reason for apprehending that the tendency to short pastorates is making itself more and more felt in the Reformed Church.

Communications.

REFORMED CHURCH REUNION AT CONNEAUT LAKE.

Yesterday afternoon, August 24th, the members of the churches represented at the lake were called to order by Rev. J. W. Pontius, president of St. Paul's Classis, who stated the object of the meeting and appointed Rev. F. B. Hahn, secretary. After some remarks, Elder C. M. Boush presented the following motion: "That a committee be appointed by the president of St. Paul's Classis in consultation with all the ministers of Classis, for the purpose of making all the necessary arrangements for the permanent organization of an association at Conneaut Lake, said association to be under the supervision of St. Paul's Classis." After many lively and animating speeches the motion was passed unanimously. The president then appointed the following committee: C. M. Boush, chairman; A. G. Apple, S. S. Kamerer, Wm. H. Beil, Josiah Kern, Chas. Hecker, Geo. Weir, John Royer, and Conrad Reitze. A motion was then made by Elder C. M. Boush:

Resolved, That St. Paul's Classis is respectfully requested, as soon as a permanent organization is effected, to issue invitations to all the Classes of the Reformed churches of the United States, to join in the association and to elect two representatives from each classis joining to act as members of the committee to day appointed.

The motion was then adopted. The object of the association is to erect buildings and fix the grounds. The buildings will consist of a tabernacle and a large building in which will be stoves and dining tables, and rooms to rent to families. The capital stock is to consist of $10,000 in shares of five dollars each. The company will never declare a dividend, and no admission will be charged to the grounds. The association will have a stand, store, etc, on the grounds. A permanent organization will be completed in Meadville, Pa., next week, when application for charter will be made.

ORGAN DEDICATION.

On Sunday last the dedication of the new organ attracted great numbers to the Reformed church, Carlisle, Pa., both morning and evening, notwithstanding the inclement weather. Dr. Kremer, their veteran minister, presided, and gave most excellent addresses upon both occasions. In the morning his subject was the organ as an instrument of divine service, giving sketches of great organs now in use, together with his experience and scraps of history of this and other congregations with which he has been connected. In the evening he traced the wanderings of the Israelites through the wilderness, in which he held the attention of his vast congregation, made up of all denominations, from the beginning to the end.

This organ is one of the sweetest toned instruments we have ever heard, and *in power is amply sufficient for this beautiful* church, having twelve stops and nearly six hundred pipes. In design, it is in perfect keeping with the church furniture. In the morning the beauty of its solo stops, as well as its power, was fully demonstrated under the skillful manipulation of Prof. Newberry. In the evening the opening voluntary was played with splendid effect by Mr. Osborn, the efficient organist of the Lutheran church, the choir rendering a beautiful offertory in their usual excellent manner. The consecration of the organ then took place.

The floral decorations upon this occasion were the handiwork of Mr. Henry Keller, and, without flattery to the gentleman, we would say they were the handsomest we have ever seen in Carlisle. We will attempt a short description, yet feel that in doing so we will not be able to do one-half the justice they deserve: The altar was one vast pyramid of ferns, fuchsias, geraniums, etc., intertwined with smilax, vinca and blooming vines, the blending of the bright colors with the green glossy leaves of the vines presenting a magnificent appearance. In the centre of this rested a large and magnificent cross, composed of sweet alyssum and white balsams. Around the base of the altar were boxes of achimines in perfect masses of bloom, while at either side peeped forth numerous varieties of ferns, from the delicate maiden's hair to the waxy-leaved tropical plant. The font was filled with tree ferns, growing from a base of trailing fern, sweet alyssum and geraniums. The reading-desk was wrapped with the beautiful, glossy-leaved vinca, having suspended from its centre the monogram "I. H. S.," the first and second letters formed of sweet alyssum and the S. of the bright lavender ageratum. Next to the reading-desk, upon a base of geraniums, ferns and day lilies, stood a lyre composed of tube roses, rose buds, sweet alyssum, white balsam and smilax, and what we consider the crowning feature of all. In the centre of the altar-rail hung an anchor of white immortelles encased in vines. The pulpit was handsomely festooned with rose buds, verbenas, geraniums and smilax.

The ferns grown by Mr. Keller, and used upon this occasion, were of numerous and beautiful varieties, some of which we have never before seen, and great credit is due him for the taste displayed in their arrangement. —*Carlisle Herald.*

A REFORMED SOCIAL RE-UNION.

Something of this kind has been spoken of again and again and generally considered desirable. Other denominations have been holding them, and with the happiest results. Why should we be behind? Surely all *Gemüthlichkeit* has not died out of the heart of a church which never was ashamed of being called German.

No more central point for such a gathering could be found than the Lebanon Valley; and no more convenient and desirable grounds could be secured than those at Heilman Dale. We are authorized to say that they stand at the service of the church, whenever it sees fit to use them in this way. A warm welcome is assured to all on the part of the Reformed people around about Lebanon.

Church News.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. J. Kretzing, of the Christ Church charge, near Littlestown, Pa., writes:—I suppose the readers of the MESSENGER are aware that this charge is composed of the three country congregations so ably served by Bro. Ault, in connection with the town church for a number of years, closing with his unexpected death in July, 1880. His body rests in the God's Acre of Christ's Church, where a fine monument, erected by his friends, marks the spot, and perpetually reminds the worshippers that the zeal of the Lord's house had eaten up his frail tenement of clay. The three churches which he built in this charge are, however, among his most enduring monuments, surpassed only by the love of Christ which, by his faithful labors, he succeeded in impressing upon the hearts of many of his hearers, and which, like a living fountain, flows on through time to perpetuate his memory.

The recent harvest collections in this charge for benevolent objects amounted to $80; of this amount, Christ church contributes $62. Benevolent offerings last year, $207.85. All lifted by basket collections. Of this amount $25 was devoted to Foreign Missions, and $31.13 (not $13.31, as the MESSENGER acknowledgment made it) to Bethany Orphans' Home, and the balance to Home Missions and classical apportionment. Members received during the year, 56—43 by confirmation, and 13 on certificate and by renewal. Baptisms of children, 39.

SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.

The P. O. address of Rev. P. C. Prugh is changed from Germantown, O., to Butler, Butler county, Pa.

SYNOD OF THE POTOMAC.

By Divine permission, the Synod of the Potomac will hold its tenth annual Sessions in Christ's Reformed Church of Altoona, Pa., beginning on Wednesday evening, October 11, A. D., 1882, at 7.30 o'clock. By appointment of the last Synod, the ensuing meeting will be *in general convention*. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

The attention of the pastoral charges is respectfully called to the rule of the Synod, requiring them to send the proper credentials of their delegated elders to the Stated Clerk of Synod, at least ten days before the convening of the Synod.

Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Northern Central Railroad, and the Cumberland Valley Railroad for excursion rates. Orders for excursion tickets over these roads are now ready for distribution, upon application for them to the undersigned, by enclosing a stamped envelope in which to return them.

WILLIAM M. DEATRICK,
Stated Clerk.

Mercersburg, Pa., Sept 5, 1882.

NOTICE.

The Board of Missions of the Reformed church in the United States, (Tri Synodic) will meet in annual session in the lecture room of Salem Reformed church, Harrisburg, on the 18th of September, at 7 p. m. A full attendance of all the members is desired.

J. O MILLER, Pres.

P. S.—Delegates will inform Rev. W. H. H. Snyder if they will be present.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Reformed church in the United States, will meet in Harrisburg, Pa., on Tuesday, September 13th, at 2 p. m. All who wish to offer themselves as Foreign Missionaries, will please attend.

THOS. S. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH SYNOD.

Pittsburgh Synod will meet in General Convention in Trinity Reformed church, Red Bank charge, Clarion county, Pa., *September 20, A. D. 1882, at 7.30 o'clock, P. M.*

The permanent rule requires that pastors send the Credentials of their delegates to the stated clerk at least *ten* days before the time of meeting, and pastors are requested to attend to this matter.

All persons proposing to attend Synod will please notify *Mr. Jacob Brinker, West Millville, Clarion county, Pa.*, of their intention, that entertainment may be provided.

Buy your tickets to *Oak Ridge* Station, on the *Low Grade R R.*, a branch of the *A. V. R.*, connecting at Red Bank with the *A. V. R.* The Clerk will forward Excursion orders as heretofore.

H. F. KEENER, Clerk.
Berlin, Somerset Co., Pa.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY NOTICE.

The fall term of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, Lancaster, will commence on Thursday, September 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the College Chapel. The opening address to the students will be delivered by Prof. John S. Stahr.

E. V. GERHART,
President of Faculty.

OPENING OF THE COLLEGE AT LANCASTER.

The fall term in Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., will open on *Thursday, September 7th*, ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with religious service in the College Chapel. The opening address will be delivered by Rev. Prof. John S. Stahr. Applicants for admission into College who have not already been examined, are requested to be present in the lecture room of the President on *Wednesday* preceding the day of opening, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Students are requested to be punctual in their attendance. A large number of new students have already been examined and admitted, and a considerable number more have made application to be received. Altogether the accession will be very encouraging.

The Franklin and Marshall Academy, under the care of Prof. James Crawford, will open at the same time. A very important addition to the teaching force has been made which will greatly increase its efficiency.

A new steward will occupy Harbaugh Hall, and improvements will be made in refurnishing the rooms so far as it is necessary, in order to make them comfortable and pleasant. Members of the two lower classes are requested to take rooms in the Hall, and members of the higher classes are also invited to do so as far as the accommodations, either in the Hall or the Academy, will permit. In addition to the steward a member of the faculty will have charge of the Hall.

J. H. DUBBS,
Secretary of the Faculty.

Lancaster, Aug. 18, 1882.

FORM FOR BEQUESTS.

In making a bequest to one or more benevolent objects, it is important that a proper form be used; otherwise the intent of the testator may be defeated. Hence the following is suggested:

"I give and bequeath to the 'Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States,' located at Lancaster, Pa., the sum of——dollars; to 'Franklin and Marshall College,' located at Lancaster, Pa., the sum of——dollars; to the 'Board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States,' of which Elder W. H. Seibert, of Harrisburg, Pa., is at present Treasurer, the sum of——dollars; to the 'Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States,' the sum of——dollars; to the Board of Education of the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States,' of which Rev. Charles G. Fisher is at present Treasurer, the sum of ——dollars; to the 'Board of Education of the Synod of the Potomac,' of which Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick is at present Treasurer, the sum of——dollars; to the 'Board of Beneficiary Education of the Pittsburgh Synod,' of which Rev. Cyrus R. Dieffenbacher is at present Treasurer, the sum of——dollars; to the 'Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in the United States,' located in Philadelphia, Pa., the sum of——dollars; to the 'Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows of the Reformed Church in the United States,' the sum of——dollars; to 'Bethany Orphans' Home,' located at Womelsdorf, Pa., the sum of——dollars; and to 'St. Paul's Orphans' Home,' located at Butler, Pa., the sum of——dollars;—the several sums thus bequeathed to be used by the respective associations for the general purposes of their organization.

☞ The parties making bequests can select from these objects, or divide them among them all, as they may prefer. If it be desired that the money should be used in some specific way, the language at the close can be so changed as to express this fact.

General News.

HOME.

The British team of riflemen, who are to compete with the American team at Creedmoor, on the 11th and 15th of this month, arrived in New York Sunday by the steamer Alaska.

The examination of applicants for admission to West Point was finished on Saturday. Of the 41 applicants, 15 including the colored youth from Florida, were rejected. One applicant is sick and has not yet been examined.

Two passenger trains on the Iron Mountain Railroad collided near Newport, Arkansas, on Saturday night. John Browning, engineer, and his fireman, whose name is not given, were killed. The passengers escaped injury.

About twenty additional cases of small pox were reported Sunday in Paterson, New Jersey. The sick are being removed to the pest-house. The erection of another pest-house was decided upon by the Board of Health yesterday morning, and the work of putting it up was at once begun.

Should Sergeant Mason not be released upon Judge Advocate General Swaim's opinion against the legality of his trial and sentence by the Court-martial, his counsel will apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the U. S. District Court of Northern New York. One of the points in the petition for a writ will be that the Secretary of War has no judicial authority to overrule the opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

The Bi-Centennial Celebration of Bucks county, at Doylestown, closed on Saturday. There was an address by John A Burton; essays were read by Miss Anna Eastburn Mrs. Cynthia S. Holcourt and Eastburn Reeder; a poem was read by Miss Laura W. White, and a declamation was given by Miss Amla Sager. A "Continental tea party" wound up the festivities in the evening.

There is a glut in the ice market at this port, owing to the arrival of a large number of vessels with cargoes from Maine. The strong easterly winds caused the vessels to make very rapid trips and thus crowded the market to such an extent that there is neither sale nor storage for the article. It is expected that a week of warm weather will create such a demand that the supply will be rapidly disposed of.

The total number of cases of yellow fever officially reported in Brownsville during last week was 482, and of deaths 26. Total of cases from the beginning of the epidemic until Saturday noon, 1113; deaths, 66. During the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock Sunday morning, 70 additional cases and four deaths were reported. Nineteen cases of yellow fever and five deaths have been reported at Pensacola since the 25th ult. During the twenty-four hours ending Sunday morning three deaths from fever were reported in Matamoras. Thirty cases of the fever and five deaths have been reported at Point Isabel to date. The fever is said to be "very bad" at San Fernando.

A fire in the puddling department of the Chesapeake Nail Works, at Harrisburg, on Saturday, caused a loss of $50,000 and threw out of employment one hundred men.——A fire at Harrisburg, Saline county, Illinois, on Friday night, destroyed several stores and dwellings, causing a loss of $20 000. It is attributed to incendiarism.——An incendiary fire at Nyack, New York, on Saturday morning, destroyed the barn of Andrew Wood and three horses.——Four barns at Waterford, New York, were destroyed and three dwellings damaged on Saturday by an incendiary fire.——A fire in North Gardiner, Maine, on Saturday morning, destroyed Whitney's cooper shop and Dingley's storehouse, and damaged three other buildings, causing an aggregate loss of about $20,000.

A telegram from Salt Lake City says the Utah Commissioners have concluded the work necessary to secure a thorough revision of the registration lists. "Officers are being appointed in every county, with deputies in each precinct, amounting to over 350 in all, with power to purge the lists of every voter disfranchised by the Edmunds law. To accomplish this it became necessary to direct that every person, male or female, who, since the passage of the law of 1862, has at any time lived in violation of said law, be refused the rights of franchise. It is not expected that the result of the election will change materially the existing condition of affairs in the Territory, the monogamic Mormons being in the majority."

The first of the new three per cent. bonds was issued on Monday last. The bonds of all the denominations, except the fifty dollar are now ready.

Continued on Eighth Page.

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We are now prepared to fill all orders for this Tract. We have sent to Pastors and others sample copies, and we expect to receive many and large orders for it. Let pastors get a full supply and scatter them far and wide. Let consistories resolve to send for a good supply to distribute among the people. Let elders and deacons have their pockets full of them and hand them out.

It is a cheap and convenient way to gain useful and important information in regard to the Church, not to say, a good way to let others know our history, aim and position as a Church. Encourage this enterprise, and make it a means of doing good. The cost will be amply repaid.

If this proves to be a success, it will be followed by others.

Will send it postpaid for CASH—*no discount:*—

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Address:

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907 Arch Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

We are now sending out bills to those indebted for subscription to THE MESSENGER. We trust we will be rewarded by a prompt remittance of amounts due. Those that owe for over *two* years, will have their accounts, if not paid within *sixty* (60) days, handed over to the attorney of the Board for collection. This is the direction of the Board and we hope we will be spared this unpleasant duty.

CHARLES G. FISHER,
Superintendent and Treasurer,
Reformed Ch. Pub. Bd.

Sept. 6, 1882.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Wishing to bring our business as far as possible to a *cash* basis, after August 1st next, we shall allow an extra discount of 5 per cent. on all bills as rendered in our Book Department, if paid at the time of purchase or within 30 days from date of same.

In the Periodical Department our terms are cash in *advance* as before, but with no discount. We trust our subscribers will bear this in mind.

Receiving cash, we can buy for cash, and thus buy and sell cheaper. Our customers will thus aid us and themselves, and our operations will be extended, our receipts larger, and the Publication Board be what it ought to be—a paying institution, and doing a vast amount of good, equal, in proportion, to any other. Pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, and laymen, have it in their power to bring this about at an early date. The Board would not need to ask for aid if those who are indebted to it would pay up in full, and thereafter pay cash.

CHARLES G. FISHER,
Superintendent and Treasurer,
Ref. Church Pub. Board.

July 5, 1882.

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We offer as inducements to our subscribers (our long standing rule), for cash payment, the following:

"The Messenger" for 3 years in advance, $5.60
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Will be glad if our subscribers will avail themselves of these liberal offers.

CHAS. G. FISHER,
Supt. and Treas. R. C. P. Bd.

Business Department.

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Please examine your labels and if it is time to renew your subscription for another year, or you are back more than one year, remit us the amount by check, Postal Order or Registered Letter, at as early a date as possible.

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Youth's Department.

RESOLUTION.

If you've any task to do,
Let me whisper, friend, to you,
Do it.

If you've anything to say,
True and needed, yea and nay,
Say it.

If you've anything to love,
As a blessing from above,
Love it.

If you've anything to give,
That another's joy may live,
Give it.

If some hollow creed you doubt,
Though the whole world hoot and shout,
Doubt it.

If you know what torch to light,
Guiding others through the night,
Light it.

If you've any debt to pay,
Rest you neither night nor day,
Pay it.

If you've any joy to hold,
Next your heart, lest it get cold,
Hold it.

If you've any grief to meet,
At the loving Father's feet,
Meet it.

If you've given light to see
What a child of God should be,
See it.

Whether life be bright or drear,
There's a message sweet and clear
Whispered down to every ear—
Hear it.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

A BLOW AT MISFORTUNE.

BY L. L. R.

Mr. Fudget lay awake in the early morning, inquisitively listing to an unfamiliar sound which for three successive mornings now had waked him at the same hour.

It was pound! pound! pound! gradually changed to a whack! whack! whack! with a regularity and precision that seemed to denote some very important operation.

Now Mr. Fudget was an old gentleman from Boston, of a very inquiring turn of mind, who always became thoroughly fidgety and unhappy when seeing or hearing anything which he could not fully understand; and it had become simply a matter of necessity with him quietly to investigate for himself any such mystery till satisfactorily explained, after which it never disturbed his tranquil brain again.

Moreover, this was Mr. Fudget's first visit to the sunny South, of which he had heard or read so much; and now that he was really among the homes and people of Georgia, it was his desire to see and learn all he possibly could of Southern life, rendering him doubtless more alive to all peculiar sights or sounds.

The steady pounding had reached the whacking stage now, and Mr. Fudget's increasing curiosity would permit him to lie abed no longer without investigating that matinal music, especially as it was a tempting spring morning and he was not likely to encounter his hostess or her young daughter, whose somewhat pensive countenance had quite touched his fatherly heart. So rising without further delay, and completing a hasty toilet only with his flowing dressing gown, he sallied forth guided only by the continuous sound exciting his questioning mind.

Evidently the blows proceeded from an adjacent outhouse, from which the smoke was curling with such a business like air for so mild a morning that the felt convinced it must be the kitchen, and advanced with all the more interest, though prudently assuming a sauntering air as though merely enjoying a morning stroll, that he might not be detected in any undue curiosity; for indeed Mrs. Fudget had once informed him with some asperity that he was becoming a meddlesome old gentleman with his love for investigations.

Well, the door of the rooms stood widely ajar, and near it an open window, the two together permitting a full view of the interior; and seating himself on a stump just outside, Mr. Fudget turned his eyes very carelessly within.

It was a queer old-fashioned log kitchen, with all its appurtenances so unlike a Boston establishment that it is not strange he should have found much to attract his gaze; but what at once held it spell-bound was the unexpected sight of the young girl of whom we have spoken, the daughter of his old college chum, now dead, but whose eyes looked out of the sweet face of Carrie. There she stood, the only occupant of the kitchen, before a heavy-oaken block about two feet high, and on this block lay a lump of dough, which, with a small light axe, Carrie was pounding with steady, vigorous strokes. Her back was turned to the door, but her side-face and form were distinctly visible from the window; and Mr. Fudget, wholly unperceived, remained a mystified and wondering spectator.

High in the air, then down on the blistering, bleaching dough the axe rose and fell, while slowly an explanatory conviction was dawning on his mind. This surely must be the peculiar method that produced the delicious biscuit that had regaled him each morning for breakfast, and for which he had firmly resolved to ask the recipe that he might carry it to his Northern home. They were doubtless the peculiar Southern biscuit of which he had heard, but were altogether new to him; and as the mystery began to explain itself, Mr. Fudget was more at leisure to observe the young cook, who was still whacking away vigorously.

Occasionally she paused to take a long breath and turn the dough on the block; and at such times it seemed to Mr. Fudget that a long-drawn sigh reached his ears, and once, as her face was turned more fully to him, he was sure he saw a tear-drop glistening on her cheek, and an expression of sadness quite unnatural to a young girl, if she were only enjoying a voluntary exercise of morning calisthenics. Ah, Mr. Fudget began to understand the situation better now: on those youthful shoulders doubtless rested a large share of the household burden, relieving the delicate mother busied perhaps now with indoor duties.

And was Carrie thinking of the days, now long gone, ending even before she could remember, but of which she had heard so often, when her beautiful home had been so fully supplied with well-trained servants, leaving no burden to fall upon delicate white hands? That she did not wish for a return of that system which had demanded labor without full recompense, Mr. Fudget was convinced, for he had heard her say so with a earnestness that bespoke truth; but, oh, she did wish for something, for almost anything, that might bring comfort and restoration to her dilapidated home, and a state of affairs enabling her to enjoy some of the golden opportunities of life which she knew existed for some, but which were gliding by her all untasted.

Something must have given a kind of desperation to Carrie's thoughts and meditations, for the strokes of the little axe fell faster and heavier, till, as if to give the final blow to some imaginary obstacle, she raised it high and brought it down with such force that—O, horrors! the axe-head flew off, described a wild circle through the window, and descended plump, right on Mr. Fudget's bald head!

Carrie had stood like one startled and amazed at this unexpected behavior on the part of her instrument; but as a wild whoop and a howl of pain fell upon her ear from without, she rushed to the door with a white, frightened face to behold their guest dancing frantically around the old stump in his flowing robe, holding his head with both hands, while drops of blood were trickling through his fingers.

"Oh, Mr. Fudget! Oh, Mr. *Fudget!* what *have* I done?" cried poor Carrie, clasping her hands and almost shrieking. "Let me call mamma, she will know——"

And unable to articulate more, away she darted to the house, and burst wildly into the hall where Mrs. Shelby was sweeping and dusting industriously.

"Oh, mamma, mamma," she cried breathlessly, "come quickly, do come; I have killed Mr. Fudget, and I don't know what to do!"

Poor Mrs. Shelby looked so helplessly frightened and bewildered that Carrie was recalled to a little more presence of mind.

"Oh, mamma," she explained excitedly, "the head of the biscuit axe flew off, and struck him; do come quickly!"

With but little more comprehension of the trouble, Mrs. Shelby followed Carrie's flying feet; and, sure enough, beheld Mr. Fudget now seated on the stump holding a bloody handkerchief to his head, and presenting indeed a ghastly appearance. But seeing the two pale, alarmed faces approaching hurriedly, the poor man made a noble effort at self-control, and rising feebly, said quickly:

"Do not be alarmed, Mrs. Shelby; indeed it is not so bad, only a little cut on my head."

With an expression of indescribable relief, Mrs. Shelby paused to make no inquiries or apologies, but hastening to the kitchen, returned immediately with a basin of cold water, and, requesting Mr. Fudget to lie down on the soft grass, began deftly and carefully to examine and bathe the unfortunate wound.

"Just so much for thrusting my inquisitive old nose where it had no business!" said the old gentleman, already reviving rapidly under the influence of the cold water; but Carrie, who had sunk down beside him on the grass, and for whom the fright had proved a little too much, was sobbing now, cried hastily:

"No, no, Mr. Fudget, it was not that; it was all my own ill luck; everything has gone wrong with me this morning, and I was so miserable that I just struck that last blow as I should like to strike all misfortune; and that was how the axe happened to fly off and hurt you. I had much rather it had knocked my own head off;" and poor Carrie looked as though such an event would not have been much of a calamity after all.

"Tut, tut, my little girl," said Mr. Fudget kindly, "this is nothing but a trifle; don't look so blue over it; and when you are as old as I am, you will doubtless have learnt that these days on which all things seem to go wrong often leave good lessons that bring all things right."

The blood had ceased to flow now, and quite disappeared, and the cut did, indeed, appear much smaller than had been feared, for the axe was light and dull, and, fortunately, had not fallen with very direct force; so Mr. Fudget was not even obliged to exert any very great effort as he rose from the ground, saying, cheerily:

"Now, I am going to rest again for a half hour or more, and don't let this little accident interfere with the biscuit, I beseech you; I shall not enjoy them one whit the less," and off he moved to his own room again, while Carrie slowly dried her eyes.

"Oh, mamma," she said with a deep-drawn sigh, "do you think we will ever have any better times? It seems to me I am so unfortunate! I would not have hurt Mr. Fudget for anything—such an old friend of my dear papa's."

"Never mind, dear," answered her mother sympathetically; "you did not mean to do it: but remember, Carrie," she added seriously, "it is only when we have learnt to bear trials and duties patiently that we can expect to have them removed, and irritable impatience can only make them harder. Could you only believe that all things, it matters not what, will work together for good if left in God's hand, it would make life so much easier and happier for you."

With rather a dubious sigh, Carrie returned silently to her work.

"Mr. Fudget, will you not let me bring your breakfast to you?" asked Carrie, a half-hour later, when rather a feeble response had answered her knock at his door.

"Well, I would be greatly obliged, my dear," said her guest, whose bandaged head still rested gracefully on his pillow. "I certainly have a slight headache from our little skirmish this morning, and had perhaps best keep still a little longer." So Carrie hurried off and soon returned with a tray tempting enough to rouse the drowsy invalid. Nice fresh eggs, steaming coffee, and the whitest of biscuit, which were certainly none the worse for the unusually vigorous beating received that day.

"And now, when you are at leisure, will you come and read to me a little while?" asked Mr. Fudget. "My own girl, Nellie, always humors me in that way when I am ill."

"Indeed, I will," said Carrie; and hurrying through with her morning duties, she was soon beside her patient again with the most promising book from the library.

"Now, before you begin," said Mr. Fudget, "I must have the recipe for those biscuits; for though I think you tried to beat it into my head this morning, I fear I may forget it, and I am determined to have my wife and daughter try them."

So repeating the words impressively as she wrote, Carrie carefully penned them while Mr. Fudget listened with solemn attention.

"Three pints of flour, one tablespoon of lard, usual quantity of salt, made up *very* dry with cold water, and beaten till very light."

"Thank you, my dear," said Mr. Fudget; "now I will see if my girl can make them as you do."

The next few days passed serenely; Mr. Fudget, it is true, was compelled to lie on a sofa longer than he expected; but, thanks to Carrie's thoughtful attentions, combined with her mother's care, the time did not seem to hang heavily; and when their old friend left for his Northern home, the good-byes were very regretful on both sides.

The weeks went by; and, as summer came on, the hot sultry days, Carrie listened with silent, longing heart to the plans of many more fortunate than she, as routes, places and sightseers' charms were discussed among her friends.

One morning she walked listlessly to the post-office, and scarcely noticed among her mother's letters one bearing the post-mark of Boston, little knowing that it was to bring to her an unexpected opening into the world of happiness that seemed to her like a far-off dream land.

This was its contents:

"*Dear Mrs. Shelby:* We are soon to leave home for a pleasant trip to the Falls, and other places of interest, and my husband says we *must* have some of those delightful Southern biscuit for our lunch-basket. Neither Nellie nor I can make them to suit him; now will you not be kind enough to let Carrie come to us, and, after helping us in this important matter, accompany us in our trip? By doing so, you will oblige and gratify us both, and enable us to return in part some of the many kind attentions bestowed on my husband while with you. Carrie will need nothing but a travelling dress; so please oblige me by raising no feminine objections.

"Your sincere friend,
"CAROLINE FUDGET."

And Carrie went; and such a summer of intense happiness she had never expected or thought possible—a summer, too, that shed its brightness over all her after-life.

HAPPY JACK.

Jack will sit on the old farm gate,
Swinging away the whole day long,
Little he thinks of fortune or fate
As he whistles, or hums, or sings a song.

Down by the pond where the lilies grow,
Or out in the fields where the birdies sing,
Up in the barn, his song will show
"Jack is as happy as any king."

Gathering apples each autumn gay,
Fishing for trout in the water clear,
Hunting for eggs among the hay,
He has always a laugh and never a tear.

Picking nuts from the forest trees,
Down in the orchard having a swing,
Flying his kite in the evening breeze,
"Jack is as happy as any king."

Kings have troubles and care of state,
Peace and quiet they often lack;
I envy not their fortune and fate,
They're never so happy as dear old Jack.

—*Youth's Companion.*

THE BEE.

Gotthold saw a bee flutter for awhile around a pot of honey, and at last light upon it, intending to feast to its heart's content. It, however, fell in, and being besmeared in every limb, miserably perished. On this he mused and said: It is the same with temporal prosperity, and that abundance of wealth, honor, and pleasure, which are sought for by the world as greedily as honey is by the bee. A bee is a happy creature so long as it is assiduously occupied in gathering honey from the flowers, and by slow degrees accumulating a store of it. When, however, it meets with a hoard like this, it knows not what to do, and is betrayed into ruin. In like manner, many a man shows himself godly, humble, pious, so long as he is obliged, from day to day, to earn his bread with the sweat of his brow, and constant difficulty and toil. Let some extraordinary turn of fortune, however, suddenly put him in possession of great wealth, and it becomes a stair by which he descends to the pit of destruction. A bee perishing like this, in a pot of honey, might be painted with the motto, Abundance is my ruin. What, then, O my God! ought I to desire? A great fortune might prove to me a great misfortune, and abundance issue in eternal want. Grant me grace that, like a bee, I may diligently labor in Thy fear, and not in vain, for the portion of bread convenient for me. In other respects be Thou my wealth, and then I shall be exempt from danger.—*Gotthold's Emblems.*

THE MIRACLE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

Already in the first man who trod the soil of our planet the great mechanical chemical discoveries of uncounted coming ages were anticipated. His tissues were woven in a loom no Eastern fingers, no Western machinery could rival. Where strength was needed a power of resistance like that of iron was given to strands of fibers finer than the spider's thread, seen only as it glistens in the sunbeam. Where elasticity was wanted a substance like caoutchouc exuded and solidified. The pillars which support his frame would crumble under it were they stronger in substance than the columns which support his temples. The leverage of his limbs is adjusted to his needs with an audacity which no engineer would venture. The hydraulics of the circulation are but clumsily imited in our aqueducts and their distribution. And what are all the flood-gates of human contrivance compared to those delicate translucent valves which stand guard at the great artery, and arrest the solid columns of blood coming back upon them like the blow of a hammer, day and night, seventy times a minute for seventy years, and so many more as life may spare us? Man is more than a machine, but as a machine he is an ever-present miracle. His heart is a time-keeper which counts the seconds for a century with one winding up. The heating apparatus of our dwellings in the surfaces of its radiators and the pores of its furnaces only repeates the *valvulæ conniventes* and the *villi* of our own mucous membranes. No telephone conveys a message so faithfully as the membranes of the tympanum transmit it to the listeners in the recess of the labyrinth. No steam engine can work with so little fuel as the human organism; no dyehouse can reproduce the glow of a youthful cheek; no laboratory can manufacture a grain of albumen; no musical instrument can reach the human heart like a woman's voice; no lens can adapt itself to light like the human eye. And so we come back to the microscope, the perfection of which was developed by imitating as it best might those achromatic arrangements, the darkening pigment, the diaphragm, the adjustments for distance, which were all complete in the man who opened his eyelids on creation.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

Pleasantries.

"Sleeping out loud," is the latest child definition for snorning.

Rev. Dr. Boggs believes in church debts, because, he says, they increase the interest.

A popular writer, speaking of the ocean telegraph, wonders whether the news transmitted through the salt water will be fresh.

The trouble in Egypt originated from a remark by Arabi Bey to the Khedive Tewfik to the effect that he wanted Tewfiks up a new cabinet.

A Philadelphia youth who is learning to play the cornet cannot understand why people who shoot at cats will be so careless. Half a dozen stray bullets have already come through his window.

"Oh, yes," said the tramp, as a tear glistened like a gum drop upon his sunstained face: "I served during the entire war." After stowing away the comfortable breakfast that was given him he finished the sentence—"I was a waiter in a Canadian restaurant."

A man in Georgia lost a gold collar-button two years ago, and recently the missing jewelry was found in the fat of the digestive organs of a slaughtered cow. How the cow got under the bureau in the bedroom, where a detached collar-button always rolls, is an inexplicable mystery.

A debtor who was sued by his creditor acknowledged that he had borrowed the money, but declared that the plaintiff knew at the time that it was a Kathleen Mavourneen loan. "A Kathleen Mavourneen loan?' repeated the Court, with a puzzled look. "That's it, Judge. One of the 'it may be for years and it may be forever' sort."

A citizen called recently at the Water Registrar's office and introduced himself and his business by saying: "I'm Misther Jerry Muldoon. My cellar is full of water, and my hins will be drowned if it isn't fixed; so I want you to fix it. Mr. Muldoon was informed that nothing could be done for him there. Two or three days later he reappeared. "I come again to see about that cellar," said he; "it's worse than ever." "But we told you the other day, Mr. Muldoon, that we can do nothing about it here." "Yes, but my cellar must be fixed or my hins will all be drowned." "Well, Mr. Muldoon, did you see the Mayor about the matter?" "Indade and I did," replied Mr. Muldoon. "And what did the Mayor say to you?" "Misther Muldoon," says he, "why don't you keep ducks?"

Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

The Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest will send out eight missionaries this year.

There are in Dakota 43 Catholic churches and 37 priests, against 20 churches and 12 priests in 1880.

The thirty Lutheran churches in Philadelphia number 9,700 members, and have about 11,000 pupils in their Sunday-schools. Four-fifths of these belong to the General Council.

To liquidate the debt of the Wesleyan Female College, at Cincinnati, amounting to $80,000, over $50,000 has been raised, and it will be opened in September with Rev. Dr. Brown, of Pittsburgh, in charge.

The new Connecticut Minutes show 297 Congregational churches in the State, 43 having neither pastors nor acting pastors; 132 with pastors; 113 with acting pastors; church members, 54,828; additions on confession last year, 1,111; the total removals exceed the additions by 118; 114 churches, with 12,933 members, added none on confession, and lost 241 by death. The South church, New Britain, received forty-three, the largest number on confession.

The latest statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination are as follows: ministers, 1,422; licentiates, 224; candidates, 197; congregations, 2,587; added last year by profession, 8,283; by letter, 2,996; total, 11,279; baptisms, 5,062 adults, 1,611 infants; total, 6,673. Total in communion, 115,749; a net increase for the year of 1,816. There are 58,184 Sabbath-school scholars with 8,385 officers and teachers. The contributions for all purposes reached $355,150. The value of church property is $2,059,950.

The Moravian church celebrated, at Bethlehem, Pa., on Sunday and Monday, the 150th anniversary of its foreign missionary work. Commenting on this branch of church work in general, the *Moravian* says: "A century and a half ago our church was practically the first and only one as such engaged in foreign missions. Now there is scarcely a Christian church that is not engaged therein. Then Leonhard Dober and David Nitschmann were practically the first and only missionaries of Protestantism. Now there are in the various fields about 5,800, with 14,000 native helpers. Then the Six Dollars which Dober and Nitschmann had between them when they left on their mission, represented about all the Protestant church as such had ever given for the conversion of the heathen. Now $8,000,000 is its yearly gift for that purpose. Then there was not one native Protestant communicant. Now there are about 540,000 in all the mission fields. All this in one hundred and fifty years. Give to our God the glory!

The total number of missionaries, brethren and sisters, who have been sent out by the Moravian Church during these 150 years is upwards of 2,170.

The cost of maintaining this foreign mission work, including the schools, is upwards of $260,000 per annum.

Abroad.

Low salaries to ministers are not the rule in New Zealand, not one of the Presbyterian pastors receiving less than $1,000.

The Patagonians now have the gospel of Luke in their native tongue, Rev. Thomas Bridge, a missionary there for the past twenty-five years, having translated it.

At a missionary meeting at Honolulu, Hawaian Islands, it was reported that 40,000 Hawaians, 12,000 Chinese, and 5,000 of other nationalities had not been reached by the Gospel.

One of the Methodist Episcopal churches of native Japanese in that country was reported lately as self-supporting, and other churches were reported as paying a larger proportion of expenses than ever before.

A wealthy young Brazilian student in the Syracuse University intends to become a Methodist preacher and preach in his own land, and when he comes into possession of his property to endow an American Church in the University.

The Rev. J. C. Price, the colored orator of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church and delegate to the Œcumenical Conference, who remained in Great Britain to collect funds for the Zion Wesley Institute in North Carolina, has concluded his work and returns with about $10,000.

Rev. F. C. Klein has been elected by the Board of Missions of the M. P. church a missionary to Japan, and will, before leaving, endeavor to raise $12,000 to establish a mission house in Yokohama. Miss Brittain and Miss Culley are engaged in the missionary work there, having a prosperous school.

A writer in the London *Methodist* gives the following as the approximate increase, during the year, of members in the Methodist churches in Great Britain:—Wesleyan Methodists. 12,000; Primitive Methodists, 6,000; Bible Christians, 2,000; Methodist Free Church, 1,200; Methodist New Connection, 800. Total, 22,000.

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FOREIGN.

About 11.15 a. m. on the morning of August 14th, a large water spout was seen in the Great Sound, Bermuda, which lasted twenty minutes. It was immediately followed by a whirlwind from a southwesterly direction, which struck Bosses Cove, sinking two sail boats, and then swept across the land, tearing up trees, bushes and even grass.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—To day's bulletin relative to the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury states that his condition is slightly more favorable.

The *Observer*, however, says it was informed yesterday evening that there was no chance of his recovery, though he might linger several days. The Archibishop is perfectly resigned.

London, September 3.—A dispatch to the *Observer*, dated Dublin, Sunday afternoon, says: The police strike is virtually ended. The Superintendent in an interview with the dismissed men advised them to draw up a memorial asking that they be reinstated, and acknowledging that they committed a breach of discipline. This memorial will be submitted to the authorities this evening, and there is little doubt that the men will be reinstated with the understanding that their grievances will be redressed.

Several street robberies were committed last evening. The wounds of several persons injured in street melees were dressed at the hospital, but no injuries of a serious nature are reported.

About fourteen persons who were wounded in street fights here are in the hospital.

Dublin, Sept. 3.—Five hundred special constables were sworn in to-day.

The mob to-day attacked a special constable. The latter fired three shots and wounded a man dangerously. The mob thereupon attempted to lynch the constable, and handled him so roughly that he is not expected to recover. To-night the mob became very violent and was charged by the troops. Several persons were wounded. The Government offices are in the charge of troops.

In George street to-night a tram-car, in which a special officer had taken refuge, was wrecked by the mob.

The gunboat Forester has arrived at Kingstown, where disorders are apprehended. The authorities will advertise to morrow for recruits. The action is believed to indicate that the dismissed policemen will not be reinstated. At 11 o'clock to-night the streets were much quieter.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The *Temps*, in a leading article on the Egyptian question, maintains that the British expedition will benefit France even more than England, and continues: "The awakening of the power of England proves that Europe is not reduced to the leadership of one power—Germany. This circumstance will benefit none so much as France, which is the natural ally of England. By separating from her we afford an opportunity to Germany, whose omnipotence can only be opposed by an Anglo-France alliance."

PARIS, Sept. 3.—M. D. Lesseps has arrived here. Speaking to-day to a deputation of friends, he said he had been described as an enemy of England and a friend to Arabi, but he was simply the friend and defender of a work of civilization. He said that Arabi Pasha's honorable conduct in regard to the Suez Canal ought to be acknowledged.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Reuter's despatch from Constantinople says: "It is announced that, in consequence of diplomatic communications between Constantinople and Athens, the status quo ante has been re-established and all hostilities on the Turco-Greek frontier have ceased. The Porte affirms that the Greeks were defeated in all the encounters that have taken place since Sunday. The disputed points will be settled by an agreement between Said Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Condouriotis, the Greek Minister to Turkey. They had a meeting to day.

CARLSRUHE, September 4.—A train of cars running between Freiburg and Colmar left the rails near Augstetter. Fifty persons were killed, and many were injured. There were 1200 persons in the train. Nine carriages were shattered. The accident was caused by a telegraph pole which had been struck by lightning and fallen across the track.

The War in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 2.—It is believed that Gen. Wolseley will attack the enemy on Sunday or Monday, with a view to overwhelming the rebellion at a stroke.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—General Wolseley telegraphs from Ismailia that the troops are in high spirits and eager to be led forward. The supplies in front are ample.

LONDON, Sept 3.—It is stated that General Wolseley has telegraphed to the authorities that it is unnecessary to prepare a third army corps, as he only requires a few reinforcements to fill up gaps.

LONDON, Sept 3.—A dispatch from Alexandria to the *Observer* reports that the English soldiers at Meks are suffering from diarrhœa and dysentery caused by the bad water in the forts.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3.—The Bedouins continue entrenching their positions on the Aboukir side of Alexandria, in close proximity to the British outposts.

The Khedive has given the British the necessary permission to cut dykes at Meks, thus inundating Mariout lake and preventing at attack by the enemy from that side

Experts feel satisfied that the operation will not interfere with the lands under cultivation.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3.—Yesterday an alarm was given that the enemy was advancing. Sailors and marines were landed to repel them, but the report proved to be false.

The waterworks failed to give the promised supply of water to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3.—The failure of the water supply is owing to the falling in of some ruins by which the water main was injured. The usual amount of water will be supplied to-morrow.

To-day three Europeans went on a boating excursion and landed near Fort Dakheleh. Three shells were fired at them and one excursionist and one of the crew, a native, were wounded. The officers of the British man-of-war Bittern observed the incident, and ordered a boat lowered and sent to receive the party. Arab cavalry pickets are reconnoitring the British outposts. General Sir Evelyn Wood and staff inspected the enemy's camp on Sunday evening from the top of Count Zizinia's house.

KASSASSIN, Sept. 3.—A second reconnoissance made to day south of the left bank of the Sweet Water Canal showed that the enemy were hard at work strengthening their position. Major Hart narrowly escaped being captured.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The *Daily News* Ismailia despatch says the difficulties which the newspaper correspondents here have to contend with are possibly greater than in any previous campaigns. They must either carry their own despatches or organize a service of galloping carriers. The latter plan is difficult of execution, as the Arabs are afraid to go forward even with Europeans. The press messages after passing revision at Ismalia, again undergo censorship at Port Said.

Acknowledgments.

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PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, September 4.

FLOUR.—We quote the whole range of prices as follows: Supers at $2.75@3; winter extras at $3.25@4; Pennsylvania family at $5.15@5 25; Ohio and Indiana do. at $5.50@6.25, chiefly at $5.75@6; St. Louis and Southern Illinois do. at $5.75@6.25; winter patents at $6.75@7.75; Minnesota sour at $4.50@6; do. sound bakers' extras at $6.50@7 for clears and $7@7.50 for straights, and do. patents at $8@8 50, as to quality. Rye Flour moved slowly at $3,50@3 75, as to quality.

WHEAT.—Sales of 2000 bushels long berry track at $1.17; 6000 bushels Delaware afloat at $1.13; 1200 bushels do. track at $1.13; 600 bushels mow-burnt at 90c.: 600 bushels rejected track at $1.06; 600 bushels steamer afloat at $1.10; 3200 bushels steamer and No. 3 in elevator at $1.08; 2000 bushels No. 2 red spot in elevator at $1.13, with $1.12⅝ bid early for September, but closing at $1.12⅝ bid and $1.12¾ asked; 5000 bushels October early at $1.13; 5000 bushels do. at the close at $1.12⅞: $1.14 bid early for November, but asked with $1.13⅞ bid at the close; $1.15 bid and $1 15½ asked early for December, but closing at $1.14½ bid and $1.15½ asked.

CORN.—Sales of 600 bushels sail mixed in grain depot at 85½c.; 1 car fancy Delaware yellow track at 83c.; 600 bushels No. 3 in grain depot early at 84c.; 3500 bushels steamer and No. 3 later at 83½c. down to 82c., as to location, closing at 82@83c., with 84c. bid early for September sail in elevator, but closing at 83½c. bid and 83⅝c. asked; 5000 bushels October early at 83⅜c.; 5000 bushels do. later at 82½c., and 5000 bushels do. at the close at 82½c., with 78⅜c. bid early for November, but closing at 77½c. bid and 78¾ asked; 68@73c. bid and asked early for December, but closing at 67@71c. bid and asked.

OATS.—Sales of 5 cars rejected at 40@42c; 2 cars No. 2 mixed at 41@42c.; 6 cars No. 3 white at 46@45c., closing at 45c.; 1 car No. 2 white early at 50c., closing at 48@49c.; 5000 bushels do. September early at 47⅜c.; 15,000 bushels do. do. at 47½c., and 5000 bushels do. do. at the close at 47c., with 46½@47½c. bid and asked early for October, but closing at 45½c. bid and 47c. asked, with 45½c. bid and 46⅜c. asked for November and December; No. 2 mixed closed at 40c. bid and 42c. asked for September, and 39@42c. bid and asked for later options.

SUGARS.—Raw were scarce and firm at 7 3-16@7 5-16c. for fair to good refining muscovadoes. Refined were active and firm at 9⅜c. for cut loaf and crushed, 9⅛c. for powdered, 9⅛c. for granulated, 9¼c. mould A, and 9@9⅛c. for standard A's.

PROVISIONS.—We quote Mess Pork at $23@23.50; shoulders in salt at 10½@10½c.; do. smoked, 11½@11⅝c.; pickled shoulders, 10½@11; smoked, do. 12½@13c; pickled bellies, 14½@15c.; loose butchers' Lard, 12½c.; prime steam do. $12.75@12.87½; city kettle do. 13½c.; Beef Hams, $20@21; smoked Beef, 16@18c.; sweet-pickled Hams, 13½@14c., as to average, smoked do., 16@16½c.; extra India Mess Beef, $31, f. o. b.; city family do. $19; packet, $17 f. o. b. City Tallow firm at 8¾@8¾c. for prime in hogsheads. Lard Stearine 13½c., oleo Stearine, 10⅝@10⅝c.

POULTRY continued in liberal supply and dull at 11@12c. for mixed lots and 12@13c. for all hens and springs.

BUTTER.—We quote Penna. and Western creamery extras 28@29c.; good to prime, 26@27c.; do. imitation, 18@23c.; Bradford fresh, tubs, nominally, 26@27c.; do. firsts, 24@25c.; York State tubs, fresh extras 24@25c.; do. firsts, 21@23c.; Western extras fresh, 21@22c.; do. good to prime, 16@19c.; factory, 15@18c.; common shipping grades, 12@13c.; medium, do., 13@14c; grease, 4@6c.; prints, choice to fancy, 33@35c.; do. firsts, 30@32c.; do. seconds, 23@26c.

CHEESE.—We quote New York factory choice full cream at 11½c.; do. fair to good, 10½@11c.; Ohio flat, fine, 9¾@10¼c.; do. fair to good 9@9½c.; Pennsylvania part skims, 5½@6¼c., and do. full skims, 1@5c., chiefly at 2@4c., as to condition.

EGGS.—We quote Western at 23@24c., and nearby fresh at 25c. in round lots, up to 26c. in a small way.

PETROLEUM.—Receipts, 5055 barrels crude. The export market was dull and nominal at 6⅝c. for refined in barrels and 9⅜c. for do. in cases.

HAY AND STRAW.—We quote choice Timothy Hay at $18; No. 1 do. at $17@17.50; No. 2 do. at $15@16, and low grades at $8@12. Rye Straw was a little more active at $12@12.50.

FEED.—The market was dull and easier under freer offerings, with sales of 1 car spring Bran track at $20, and 2 cars winter do. at $21.

Live Stock Prices.

The arrival of live stock at the Philadelphia Stock Yards were: Beeves for the week, 4000; sheep, 15,000; hogs, 2,800. Previous week: Beeves, 4000; sheep, 14 000; hogs, 3,200.

BEEF CATTLE were moderately active and quotations are about the same as last week, although the quality of the stock was poorer. No choice extra cattle were in, consequently rates for that grade are omitted. Quotations: Extra, 7¼c.; good, 6½@7¼c.; medium, 5½@6¼c.; common, 4@5½c.; fat cows, 3½@4⅜c.

Hogs were active and with a light supply and good demand, and prices advanced 25c. per hundred. Quotations: Good, 12½@12½c; medium, 11½@12c.

MILCH COWS were inactive at $30@60, with sales of extra graded as high as $75.

SHEEP were active for good 100 pound wethers which were scarce and wanted at 5⅝c. ₱ lb. The arrivals were of the poorest quality, among which were a large number of stock ewes, which were hard to dispose of at any figure. Fat ewes were in fair demand, while cull sheep were in full supply and not wanted. Lambs were in demand at previous rates, while milch calves were readily taken at full figures. Quotations: Extra 100-lb. wethers, 5½@5⅝c. good, 85 to 95-lb. wethers, 4¾@5¼c.; fat ewes, 4½@4¾c.; stock ewes, 3½@4½c.; culls, 2¾@3½c.; calves, milch, 7@8⅜c.; lambs 4@7⅜c.

DRESSED BEEVES were active and closed at 7¼@11c, the former rate for low Texans and cows. Sales last week: Thomas Bradley, 155 head, 9@11½c.; C. S. Dengler, 89 head 8¾@11½c.; A. A. Boswell, 106 head, 8@11c; W. H. Brown, 137 head, 8@11c.; J. F. Lowden, 42 head, 8@10½c.; Harlan & Bro., 71 head, 8@9½c.

DRESSED SHEEP were fairly active. Samuel Stewart sold 690 head at 8@9½c., and 110 head dressed lambs at 10@12c.

CAN'T COOK AS MOTHER DID.

How many a young wife's heart is saddened and happiness scattered because she cannot "cook as mother did." It is strange, sadly strange, and yet we all know it is true. How many a time has the tender-hearted reporter felt his soul bursting with grief as he told the harrowing story of some poor suffering woman, whose cheerful sunshine had turned to dismal darkness, just because she could not "cook as mother did." And how it delights the heart of the reporter when he chances to hear of one devoted young wife who is rescued from the gloomy fate of so many, in a manner so simple and easy that the only wonder is that all are not saved. This one to whom he now refers was led a blushing and blooming bride, but a few short weeks ago, to the altar by one of our most promising and prominent young men. He promised to do everything in his power to make her happy, but in an evil hour he made the dangerous discovery that she could not "cook as mother did." He told her so, and from that hour the light of happiness began to die out in her once radiant eyes. The bloom that put to shame the fancied perfection of the rose departed from her cheek, the voice that welcomed him to a happy heart and home grew silent as the grave, and the young husband saw that something must be done soon. He asked the sorrowful wife why she was so sad, and she told him because she could not "cook as his mother did," but if she had *Royal Baking Powder* he could say so no longer. Like a sensible fellow, he ordered a dozen boxes at once, and now he says he is afraid that his wife will raise the roof off the house some day, but he don't care, for she is happy.

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